

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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GET JURORS IN ZEIGLER TRIAL

GERA WORKERS JOIN PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKE

1,300 Down Tools; Re- sist Wage Cuts

By J. O. BENTALL.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 4.—Thirteen hundred workers in the Gera mill walked out in response to the picket line that marched in front of the shop—half of them going out in the morning and the second shift at two in the afternoon.

The picket line that called out the Gera mill started early in the morning and got the first crew out at once. The afternoon attempt resulted in the complete sleep of this mill. The new recruits marched to the Glida Hall and filled it to overflowing.

The announcement that the Gera mill was out made at the two mass meetings, one in Glida Hall and the other in Belmont Hall where Organizer Weisbord and J. O. Bentall were speaking aroused great enthusiasm among the thousands of assembled strikers.

Conditions Rotten.

"We could not stand it any longer," said one of the new strikers. "The conditions are simply rotten and the cut took the last crumb out of our mouths."

The enthusiasm reached the climax when a large mass of young workers marched to the front of the hall and began to sing. "We ain't gonna work no more till we get our wage cuts back."

"They did not all come at once," said Organizer Weisbord, "but one after the other has joined and now we have all Passaic out. That is the way to do it. Always a little increase, always a little stronger. Now we have the hardest battle fought. If we could hold out, we will win all our demands and come out with full victory."

"You have a just cause," declared Bentall. "You have asked for so little. You have been imposed upon by the bosses and should consider them the wrong doers that they are:

Organized to Hold Demands.

"You have demanded your wage cut back. That is very fair. You are demanding time and a half for overtime. All workers in organized shops have that. If you win these demands you have still the greatest to win—the recognition of the union. Unless you organize and get power the bosses will lick you sooner or later. Remember that the organization of your industry is the biggest thing to work for."

Lena Cherneko and Nat Kaplan spoke yesterday and urged the workers to organize first of all. "The women in the industry can never expect decent conditions till they together with the men are completely organized," said Cherneko. Nat Kaplan of the Young Workers (Communist) League urged the young workers

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Fascists Gain Control in Greece.

NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS FOR CLASS PARTY

Pick Candidates for the Coming Election

(By a Farmer Correspondent)

WILLISTON, N. Dak., Feb. 4.—The opening guns were fired by John G. Soltis of Minneapolis and Sen. Taylor of Montana for the farmer-labor party at two large meetings here.

While the weather was bad, the Court House was filled to its capacity. The speech of John G. Soltis will be remembered by all as one of the ablest ever delivered in Williamsburg. Both speakers showed the futility of the leaders staying in the republican party and urged all to come over to the farmer-labor party and go down the line in a unit for a class party. Outside of a few office seekers the audience was unanimous for the farmer-labor party. Organization is under way. A committee has been selected and legislative candidates for this district have been chosen.

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE PLANS FIGHT AGAINST NEW COMPANY UNIONS AND CLASS COLLABORATION

By GERTRUDE WELSH.

How recent industrial developments affect the left wing of the American labor movement in its fight against class collaboration policies of union officials, on the one hand, and the capitalists' company "unions" on the other, was the subject of discussion at Wednesday night's regular monthly meeting of the Trade Union Educational League in Northwest Hall. Militants representing Chicago's principal unions packed the hall, making the T. U. E. L. decide to hire a larger one for next week's meeting.

Reporting on the present situation in the anthracite strike, Alex Reid, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, stated that 40,000 of the 150,000 striking miners have come out in an open repudiation of President

John L. Lewis' arbitration tactics. Thru their union grievance committees, these miners are urging the immediate putting into effect of the progressives' slogan, "Call out the maintenance men." Only if both main-

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MINERS' GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES DEMAND JOHN LEWIS STAND BY TRI-DISTRICT MEET DECISIONS

By PAT TOOHEY.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 4.—The miners assembly, composed of all general grievance committee's in district No. 1, United Mine Workers of America meeting in special session in Wilkes-Barre took several decisive steps which is of interest to every anthracite miner at the present time.

For Tri-District Demands.

The special meeting was called "to consider more fully the question of relief and to consider the latest developments of the negotiating conference meeting in Philadelphia, particularly in regard to the new offer of the miners' proposals to the operators." This question was discussed for two hours by all delegates present, including the delegation of the workers at the Pennsylvania Coal Company which the general grievance committee recently affiliated with the assembly. Many delegates brought out point after point that the "plan" of Lewis as proposed to the conference, calling for a five year agreement, voluntary check-off, voluntary arbitration, etc., were detrimental to the miners and could not be sanctioned by the rank and file who have struck so long for the demands formulated at the tri-district convention.

The policy of Lewis was severely scored by the delegates for his repudiation of the demands and his weak attitude in the Philadelphia conference. Delegates made no bones by stating their exact sentiments in relation to the conduct of the strike by the higher officials and demanded a drastic revision of strike policies.

Pro-Lewis Delegates Beaten.

Pro-Lewis delegates attempted to defend the actions of the leaders but did not succeed very well. After a long and thorough discussion on the part of the three elements in the assembly, the conservatives, the mildly progressive and the radicals, a motion was unanimously adopted to "instruct John L. Lewis and the anthracite scale committee it is the position of this body to stand by the demands as formulated at the tri-district conven-

tion." Several delegates attempted to leave and not be recorded but the assembly passed a motion that no delegate leave until adjournment. In this manner the assembly succeeded in registering every delegate.

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AUTO WORKERS FACE CONFLICT WITH BOSSSES

Bosses Propose Wage Cut and Longer Hours

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The automobile workers of New York City are facing serious trouble on the question of a new wage scale and working agreement. The old agreement expired on December 31, 1925 and the latest move by the employers thru their organization is an attempt to reduce wages and increase the number of working hours.

Men Stand Firm.

At the last union meeting the whole matter was thoroughly thrashed out and the following letter was sent to the employers' organization:

• • •

"To the New York Automobile Coach Manufacturers' Association.

"Gentlemen: The New York Local No. 49 of the United Automobile Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America at several of its membership meetings dealt with the question of submitting a new wage scale agreement to the employers after the old one two years in power has expired.

"The union membership resents the many violations committed by the employers in the old agreement by forcing upon the workers' conditions in contradiction to the signed agreement with the union.

"Furthermore, the union membership realizes that many clauses in the old agreement are contrary to their best interests as union men, and finally, the present wage scale does not correspond with the steadily increasing present day living conditions.

"Therefore, a committee was elected at the last meeting of Local 49 of the United Automobile Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America to work out and submit to the employers a new agreement for the coming year of 1926."

Special Meeting Called.

Since then several conferences were held between the union representatives and representatives from the employers. The outcome of these conferences, a flat refusal by the employers to grant any of the demands made by the men, is not surprising to the membership.

A special meeting will be held on Thursday, Feb. 4th at the Labor Temple 243 E. 84th street, at which the conference committee will make a report and it is expected that the membership will turn out 100 per cent to take action on this important matter.

CLEVELAND FORMS COMMITTEE TO AID STRIKING ANTHRACITE AND WEST VIRGINIA COAL MINERS

(Cleveland Sun, Feb. 4, 1926)
CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—The conference called by the Workers (Communist) Party for relief of the striking anthracite miners was a splendid success. Thirty-six delegates representing 24 organizations—trade unions, coal and death benefit societies, educational clubs, etc., came to the meeting full of enthusiasm for the work that stood before the conference.

Brother William Richards, the oldest member of the United Mine Workers of America, was asked to address the meeting, and told of the struggles

of the miners in West Virginia. He told of the hard fight of the coal diggers for the right to organize, and stated that if we 120,000 miners could organize; we could control the state of Virginia.

He narrated the story of the starvation and misery of the miners and their families, but declared that despite everything the miners would fight on and win their victory.

The conference was opened by Delegate I. Anter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who spoke of the importance of the conference. Delegate Elmer Bolch was elected chairman and Delegate Philip Shatz temporary secretary.

A delegate from the conference called by the district committee of the Workmen's Circle stated that that conference would be glad to have the miners' relief conference send delegates to join the conference of the Workmen's Circle. A motion was then made on the floor that "this conference goes on record in favor of a united front with any and all organizations raising relief for the striking miners, and instructs the incoming executive committee to take the most energetic steps to bring about a united front so that united action may be

carried on in Cleveland."

Delegate J. A. Hamilton then proposed that the main activities of the organization should be to run some large mass meetings leading up to a

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U.S. SENATE HELPS MELLON REDUCE TAXES

Big Fortunes Get Heavy Reduction

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—With a slight concession to the petty bourgeois elements in the democratic party the combinations of Coolidge-Mellon republicans and Morgan democrats put thru the 100 per cent reduction in surtaxes that saves Mellon and other billionaires the enormous sum of millions a year. Surtaxes were reduced from a maximum of 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

The democrats, in order to insure unity of their party yielded to the demands of the petty bourgeois elements who insisted upon a greater reduction of taxes in the middle brackets (incomes between \$12,000 and \$50,000). With these reductions granted to the class they represent these middle west democrats supported the reduction of millions granted the Mellon crowd.

A number of amendments calculated to raise the tax on great incomes were presented by "radical" republicans and democrats, but they were all voted down by the combination of leading elements in both old parties.

Reductions on the income of the highly skilled workers and lower middle class was just sufficient to bribe these elements into voting for the old parties this fall, but in no manner affected the mass of workers.

Gera Workers Join the Textile Strike

(Continued from page 1)
to get in line and not delay coming in with the rest.

Relief for the strikers is being organized. Bakers and other business concerns have offered help and the unions of other cities are getting on the job providing the needy with supplies.

Col. Johnson of the Botany mill said he hoped the strikers would soon starve so that they would be driven back to work. He knows that the wages given to the workers have been so small that they have not been able to save at all. "The workers are only a week ahead of starvation," said Welsbord, "and now Johnson wants you to go back and accept a cut even below what you were getting."

With the Gera mill tied up, the entire textile industry in Passaic is at a standstill. The spirit of the strikers is excellent, and they are determined to hold out to the bitter end.

Much unrest is felt in the Rubber and Belting company where the workers have been cut as in the other mills, and it is only a matter of a few days till the workers there will go out.

The Lodi mill which employs about 4,000 is on the verge of revolt and is expected to be pulled out at any time. This is the most miserable slave hole in the industry and the breaking point is near.

The United Front Committee is taking good care of the strike and the entire movement is in a healthy condition. Over 100 members of the local committee meet every night and decide upon the matters that come up. The rank and file is signing up in great numbers every day and the organization is growing rapidly.

T. U. E. L. Opens War on Company Unions

(Continued from page 1)
ance men and bituminous miners join the strike can the union be saved from disaster, Reid declared.

Union Funds Used Against Miners.
In regard to the trial of the thirteen Zeigler, Ill., miners, he showed how the funds of the United Mine Workers, thru the treachery of District President Frank Farrington, are being used to frame-up these progressives.

They are falsely accused of "assault with intent to murder"—in order to force them out of the union, where several have been elected to office as champions of the rank and file, and dangerous opponents of the Ku Klux Klan.

Loeb Discusses "Boss" Unions.
That the betrayal of the workers by union bureaucrats in alliance with the bosses and the Klan is but one side of the shield used by American imperialism to defend itself against organized labor and to intensify exploitation was brought out graphically by Moritz J. Loeb, business manager of The DAILY WORKER who analyzed the growing menace of company unionism and the part which the T. U. E. L. must take in combatting it, around which the evening's discussion centered.

The last speaker, Jack Johnston, national T. U. E. L. secretary, in reviewing the left wing's mistakes and achievements in the recent I. L. G. W. U. and Furriers' national conventions warned progressives against the danger of allowing their successful resolutions "to go to rest in the union archives."

"The adoption of progressive resolutions by large bodies of organized labor, the shift of the left wing from a minority to a majority in both local and national unions, places a new responsibility on the T. U. E. L. forcing it to reorientate itself, to change from an organ of propaganda and agitation to an instrument of action," declared Johnston.

"The answer of the T. U. E. L. must be to bring all workers into the drive to carry out its program, with the added duty of making this program thoroughly understood. Rank and filers cannot continue to be merely dues-paying members of unions controlled by a few officials but must be fighters for the policies to which previously they have given only voluntary support.

A Program of Action.
Joint meetings of workers in different unions must be called to go over their common program, to decide on joint action, to put the resolutions passed into practice. Responsibility must be placed on the rank and file, drawing in all workers thru shop meetings, formation of mass organization committees. Wherever possible, campaigns for amalgamation, in the heavy industries and are backed by the biggest capitalist interests, by Gary, Rockefeller, Armour, Morgan, etc. was stressed by Loeb, who made it clear that company unions originating after the world war, came as the result of the expansion of American imperialism and the need for greater exploitation of the workers at home in order that more surplus profits be available for investment abroad, for exploitation of colonial peoples.

"From 225 company unions in 1919,

the figure rose to 814 in 1924," he stated, saying that this epidemic of boss unionism is strongest in the metal industry, followed closely by the lumber, railroad, textile, printing and rubber industries, with the Commonwealth Edison and the People's Gas, Light and Coke Co. the most prominent Chicago examples.

Attitude of T. U. E. L.

"What new problems do company unions bring the T. U. E. L.?" asked Loeb. "How can the left wing fight them, both outside and inside, before they are formed and afterwards?"

In general, company unions must be destroyed, root and branch, he declared, suggesting exceptions to this rule, however, in cases where workers succeed in gaining control and in changing these organizations into bona fide unions. If they cannot win the union for the workers, they may force the boss to drop it as useless for his purposes.

"Most important, however, is the utilization of the T. U. E. L.'s program for organization of the unorganized and for the amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions. The craft union is the bosses' pet argument for a company union. With its jurisdictional squabbles and arm-chair officials, it serves him as a fitting subject for ridicule. In contrast, he paints a rosy picture of company unionism."

"Company unions are the bosses' reply to the workers' desire for organization," said Loeb in showing that the purpose of these "one big family" unions is to prevent the workers from forming, or participating in unions of their own.

Supplying the "Human" Element.

"Capitalists have learned to take advantage of these conditions by establishing company unions, either thru persuasion or thru bribery and corruption. It must be remembered that the Taylor system in introducing 'speed-up' devices, 'efficiency' methods, etc., neglected the 'human element.'

"In order to keep up this delusion, certain minor demands are granted the workers; for instance, clean towels once a week or spittoons in strategic positions. In return for these concessions to the worker, the employers gain control over hiring and firing, over wages and hours, as well as freedom to cut costs of production by increasing exploitation thru speeding up, piece work, etc.

"Employers can get whatever they want from company unions thru the power of foremen and managers, to say nothing of the fact that the general superintendent always has the power of veto over any worker's proposal."

Twin Menaces Shown.

In closing, Loeb pointed out that, while ostensibly the American Federation of Labor is opposed to, and fighting against company unions, in practice many trade unions are brothers of company unions and unless the left wing takes action, class collaboration will become the first order of business for the labor bureaucracy. In proof of this statement, he cited the railroad brotherhoods, the machinists and the clothing workers.

A donation of \$20 was made to the International Labor Defense for the Zeigler miners as a result of a collection.

NORTH AND JUDD FOUNDRY COLLAPSES KILLING 2; FORTY BURIED IN RUINS

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 4— Two men are dead, six others fatally injured and at least forty persons are buried in the ruins of the North & Judd Manufacturing company foundry building which collapsed under the weight of snow on its roof.

Firemen began digging into the ruins, seeking either to save lives or to recover bodies. About forty to sixty workers were in the building.

The collapsed building was about 100 feet wide by 250 feet long. As the roof went in, the end walls swayed and an instant later the side walls went down.

Get Eight Jurors in Trial of Coal Miners at Zeigler, Illinois

(Continued from page 1)
Klanman resulted in a general scrimmage during which Mike Sarovich, a progressive, was shot to death by Alec Hargis, a notorious Klanman. Instead of Hargis being indicted, Frank Corbisch, a brother of the progressive local president was framed up on a murder charge, and a score of other miners were suspended from the union for assault with intent to, and conspiracy to murder. Immediately afterward, these progressives' leaders, Corbisch, Crnoevich, Skibinski, and another were suspended from the union by the machine.

Labor Defense Fight Case.

This prosecution, which is a most obvious and brazen frame-up, is the outcome of the long fight of the miners against the policies of the reactionary union machine, the rule of the operators and the Ku Klux Klan. The International Labor Defense is in charge of the defense of the miners, and has sent L. E. Ferguson to the trial to co-operate with the local defense lawyers, Messrs. White and Morgan.

It is expected that the selection of jurors will be accomplished in a short time, and the trial proceeded with.

I. L. D. Mass Meeting Raises Funds for Many Labor Cases

I. L. D. Press Service.

NEW YORK.— A large crowd attended a mass meeting arranged by the International Labor Defense, New York section, to help the Pittsburgh, Zeigler and Ford cases.

Ben Gitlow spoke in detail about the Zeigler framework, where 20 union miners are facing long terms of imprisonment, and about the Pittsburgh cases of the ten Communists who were indicted and charged with violation of the state sedition laws. Their cases are now pending. He made an appeal to the audience to support and join the International Labor Defense.

Robert Dunn acted as chairman. A collection of \$175 was made. The proceeds of the meeting will be used to help the Zeigler, Pittsburgh and Ford cases.

Are you going to give? Make it a book on Communism!

Fight Farrington and Bosses' Courts

(Continued from page 1)

ognized that the twenty-four veniremen present at the opening of the trial would not be sufficient, and orders were issued to bring in others from the north and eastern part of the county which is a farming district. By the close of the session 128 veniremen had been brought in. Both the prosecution and the defense have 130 challenges on prospective jurors, and from the results thus far it seems as if all the challenges on both sides will be used.

This trial goes far beyond the question of whether D. B. Cobb was beat up by some workers. The question at issue is whether or not the miners' union is to be an instrument of collaboration with the operators at the expense of the wages and conditions of the workers. The infamous statement of Frank Farrington at the last miners' district convention—"Don't antagonize, increase production and load clean coal"—expresses the policy of the union officialdom while the brave and stubborn fight of the progressive rank and filers against sacrifice the interests of the miners for the sake of the operators' profits is the stand of the defendants in this case.

Even in the tedious examination of the prospective jurors this was seen. The prosecution was willing to accept miners who were members of the Orient local of the United Mine Workers because that is the local of Lon Fox, sub-district president, and it was taken for granted that they would be favorable to the administration. Another miner who admitted voting in the last sub-district election but did not know that Henry Corbisch was the opposition candidate was acceptable to the prosecution. On the other hand two railroaders, a brakeman and a switchman, were not acceptable to them.

Play on National Hatreds.

In the examination of the prospective jurors the question of "foreigners" plays an important part since all except three of the defendants are foreign-born workers. The state's attorney read off the names of the defendants with evident relish for the foreign sounding names and saucily announced that "foreigners" are entitled to "fair and impartial trial" as well.

Miners of Illinois on Trial.

The defendants on trial are not merely this handful of progressive leaders of Zeigler local union. The real defendants are the coal miners of Illinois in the persons of these courageous fighters against the policy of giving in to the bosses represented by Farrington and his official family.

The trial and conviction (if it is secured) of these miners is to be a warning to the rank and file of the union of what will happen to those who dare to rebel against Farrington and his friends the operators.

Because of this the International Labor Defense, by throwing its full strength into the defense of these miners, is performing a great service for the miners of this state and the working class in general.

Communists Challenge Capitalists to Battle in Debate in Chicago

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the hopes of a debate between a Communist and a capitalist are not so good, if the capitalists heed the hysterical warning of George W. Hinman, financial writer of Hearst's Chicago Herald-Examiner.

Yet, if the capitalists look at his advice in another way, they will accept the challenge to debate issued by the Workers (Communist) Party. It is merely another example of the ability of the Hearst writers to argue both ways.

• • •

Hinman presents this picture:

"For 20 years the writer has known revolutionists and their literature. They have a vast number of revolutionary books and cover every field of life. They read and study and argue as only zealots can. They know exactly what they are after and why.

"They paper the world with their 10-cent booklets. Those who have not time for the booklets are fed full with the \$50 or \$60 revolution ary newspapers and periodicals that flood the country every week.

"With a revolutionist thus educated against big business, a Chicago bank president WOULD HAVE NO MORE CHANCE IN A DEBATE THAN A COTTON-TAIL RABBIT. THIS IS NO GUESS. THE WRITER HAS MADE HIS OWN TESTS."

This would indicate that Hinman would not like to see some bank president or public utility magnate debate with a Communist, altho he rather overstates the situation. Communists can hardly boast of 500 to 600 newspapers and periodicals, altho they hope to achieve that goal.

• • •

But Hinman also warns the great capitalists that they must read up. Here is the other viewpoint:

"What big businessmen have got to do is to educate themselves first. If they are going to defend themselves against the teachings which play a part in every great strike . . . the big businessmen have got to learn what is the matter—learn for themselves."

What better way, therefore, for "the tired businessman," who doesn't like to read anything stronger than "Saucy Stories," to get acquainted with the issues at stake, than to attend a "Communism vs. Capitalism" debate?

• • •

This week the engagement of Mrs. Samuel Insull, wife of the multi-millionaire guardian of Chicago's capitalist destinies, comes to an end at the Lyric Theater.

"Sammy" has spent hordes of money for publicity for his wife's theatrical ambitions and the "Gold Coast" audiences have not been so good.

The same theater might be engaged for the proposed debate. "Sammy" Insull, himself, would make a good Communist opponent. He knows the capitalist game. We offer to provide him with free literature to read up on the Communist side. More than that, we promise him an audience many times larger than any that attended his wife's appearance in "The School of Scandal." If it is education that the big businessmen need, as Hinman states, then it is up to Insull to help provide it for them thru the proposed debate.

• • •

But the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class is not merely a paper affair, to be decided thru the distribution of books and pamphlets, as Hearst's writer infers.

The capitalist class, or any ruling class for that matter, has always had the paper and ink on its side. It has this advantage today, especially in its daily newspapers of tremendous circulations.

But the great social forces are always on the side of the oppressed. Capitalism, like all preceding social orders, moves towards its doom. Thru their literature the Communists point out why this is so. The Communists organize the workers to take over the power that must drop from the struggling hands of the exploiters.

Communists would like to tell these things to the capitalists in a debate, not because they hope to convert the enemies of the working class, but because this would help bring the Communist idea before increased masses of workers. That is what the capitalists fear. That will be the big reason why they will refuse to debate.

That is also the reason why they refuse to furnish a speaker to oppose the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics in a debate before the Chicago Forum as already announced in The DAILY WORKER.

Cleveland Forms Relief Committee

(Continued from page 1)
ago day. Other suggestions were made such as collections of clothes, etc. A motion was also made that the delegates recommend to their organizations that each member donate one hour's pay to the striking miners. Delegate Sulovsky of the Slovak Workers' Sick Benefit Society reported that the national organization had contributed \$10,000 for relief.

The conference decided to call itself the "Cleveland Workers' Conference for Miners' Relief." An executive committee of 11 was elected, and upon convening elected George Schwartz of the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as president, and J. A. Hamilton as secretary.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE PLANS BIG CAMPAIGN

Many Demonstrations Will Be Held

I. L. D. News Service.

The Chicago local of the International Labor Defense, now has 55 branches composed of 1,500 individual members and 16 affiliated organizations representing 3,500 workers.

The local has made arrangements for a labor defense demonstration and Paris Commune pageant on March 19. The affair will be held in Ashland Auditorium and among the speakers will be Bishop William Montgomery Brown. In addition to the speakers there will be exhibited movie reels of labor defense in America and class war prisoners' aid in Europe.

In order to stimulate interest in the demonstration a conference will be held on Feb. 10, Wednesday 8 p. m. at 180 West Washington street, room 2, to which delegates are invited from all workers' organizations.

The members of the Chicago local have a number of defense and protest activities to their credit since the organization of the International Labor Defense. Among those meetings against white terror in Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Lithuania, Latvia, etc., the Rakosi campaign; the Gitlow-Whitney demonstration; and the bazaar which contributed \$1,500 to the Zeigler defense.

From March 6 to 9, meetings will be held with Walter Trumbull as principal speaker. Trumbull will be released from Alcatraz prison on Feb. 5.

Workers of all shades of opinion have joined the International Labor Defense, including socialists, Communists, I. W. W.'s, members of the S. L. P., the proletarian party, liberals, progressives, trade unionists without any political affiliation, and unattached workers.

Among the activities planned for the month of February are a meeting at Northwest Hall on Feb. 14, with Ralph Chaplin as the principal speaker. Ella Reeve Bloor will speak at Pullman on Feb. 27, at Stancik Hall. During the month special efforts will be made to circulate the Labor Defender and other literature, and to bring International Labor Defense before unions and workers' societies.

Russian Branch to Give Affair
The Russian branch of the International Labor Defense is giving a concert and dance Saturday, Feb. 13, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. An interesting program is being arranged. Beginning at 8 p. m. sharp.

Only a Few Copies Are Left!

The historic reports of the

5th CONGRESS of the Communist International

Should be in every worker's hands — no Communist can be without them.

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Russian speaking bricklayers and carpenters
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Mine trafficmen and timbermen
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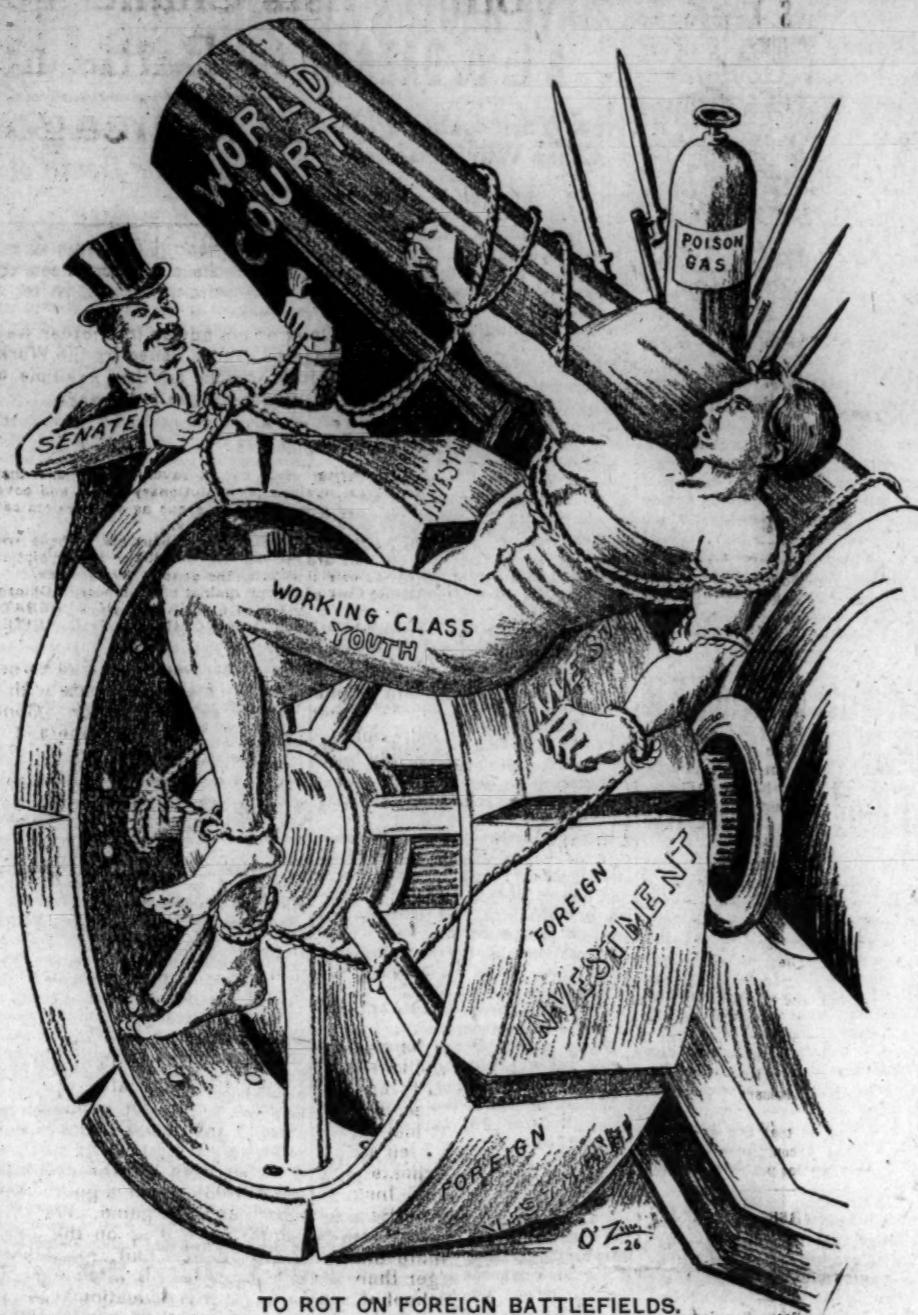
Three-year agreement with fare both ways, and special financial arrangements for the right kind of men.

When writing give fullest information as to experience, names of past employers, etc.

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FORCE BEHIND THE COURT



TO ROT ON FOREIGN BATTLEFIELDS.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE ARRANGES TOURS

I. L. D. News Service

The following tours have been arranged by the International Labor Defense:

ELLA REEVÉ BLOOR.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11; Erie, Feb. 12; Warren, Feb. 13; Bellair, Feb. 14, afternoon; Yorkville, Feb. 14, evening; Cincinnati, Feb. 15 and 16; Dayton, Feb. 17; Columbus, Feb. 18; Toledo, Feb. 19 and 20; Detroit, Feb. 21 to 23; Grand Rapids, Feb. 24; South Bend, Feb. 25; Wayne, Feb. 26; Chicago, Feb. 27; Ziegler, March 4; Chicago, March 5 and 7.

WALTER TRUMBULL,

with wife, Feb. 5; San Francisco and vicinity until Feb. 18; Los Angeles, Feb. 19, 20 and 21; Salt Lake City, Feb. 25; Denver, Feb. 27; Minneapolis, Feb. 28; St. Louis, March 3; Ziegler, March 4; Chicago, March 5 and 7.

STANLEY J. CLARK.

Eureka, Calif., Feb. 4; Ft. Bragg, Feb. 5; Sacramento, Feb. 6; San Francisco, Feb. 7 to 19, then together with Trumbull until Feb. 22.

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

FORUM IS STILL UNABLE TO FIND SPEAKER TO UPHOLD NEGATIVE IN DEBATE ON RUSSIAN RECOGNITION

The speakers' bureau of the Chicago Forum Council has wired, sent special delivery letters, visited individuals, telephoned locally and long distance and has asked the aid of the Chicago Association of Commerce and other bodies of that nature for a speaker to uphold the negative in a debate on the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States. But it has been unable to find anyone to take the negative in the debate, declared one of the officials at the Chicago Forum Council in an interview with THE DAILY WORKER.

"We have tried everywhere and it does not seem as though anyone wants to take that part in the debate," declared one of the officials of the forum.

Many organizations similar to the Chicago Association of Commerce have been approached by the manager of the forum to no avail.

If the forum is not able to secure a speaker to uphold the negative in the debate, Captain Paxton Hibben will lecture on the recognition of Soviet Russia, declares the forum.

Co-Operative Made Limburger Cheese for Union-Made Coal

Co-operatively ripened Limburger cheese is being sent to the farmer-labor exchange, 179 W. Washington street, Chicago, by the Hasty (Milan) Co-operative Cheese Co. and in return the co-operators are buying union coal. The exchange is handling the Herrin strip mine coal, owned by the Illinois Mine Workers, at a saving of \$2 a ton to consumers over Chicago prices.

\$9 a Week for Making Candy.

BOSTON—Candy makers are very poorly paid. The Massachusetts minimum wage commission sets \$9 a week as the minimum for inexperienced girls and women and \$13 for those with a year's experience; a dollar a week more than last year.

12,000 TRACTORS LEAVE SEATTLE FOR RUSS FARMS

Business Jubilant Over Trade Resumption

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 4.—Twelve thousand tractors will be shipped thru Seattle to Vladivostock, during the month of February. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha Steamship Co. will load in its vessels the entire cargo to Kobe, Japan, and from there it will be shipped to Vladivostock according to announced made.

The local papers and particularly the Seattle Daily Times, one of the most conservative capitalist newspapers, carried the news in big headlines on the front page, quoting big shipping interests on conditions in the Soviet republic and the gigantic trade that will be carried on between America and the Soviet republic. These shipping men say that Soviet Russia will become a tremendous purchaser of American manufactured goods and machinery and that Seattle is destined to become the gateway to the Soviet Union. The 12,000 tractors are being shipped by the Ford concern. The business elements of this city are overjoyed over the resumption of trade with Soviet Russia on a huge scale.

To wake Henry Dubb—
Send in that sub!

28th Anniversary Festival and Ball

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Frauen Kranken-Unterstuetzungs-Verein

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1926.

at WICKER PARK HALL, 2040 W. North Avenue.

Beginning 4 P. M.

At the Door 75 Cents.

Tickets in Advance 50 Cents.

COST OF LIVING IS CLIMBING, FIGURES SHOW

House Rent Has Risen 83 Pct. Since 1913

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

It cost a wage earner's family 2½ per cent more to live in December than in June, 1925, and 4 per cent more than in December, 1924, according to the semi-annual report of the U. S. department of labor. The report shows an increase of approximately 78 per cent in the cost of a family budget compared with 1913.

7 Per Cent Rise Over 1922.

The latest rise in the cost of living began the latter half of 1924. Since June of that year the total increase amounts to just over 5 per cent. Over June, 1922, when the lowest point since the war was reached, December, 1925, shows an increase of 7 per cent. Workers should receive wages at least 7 per cent above 1922 to give them as much food, clothing, fuel, etc., as in that year.

The increases in living cost in 1925 varied widely from city to city. The largest increase was 6.6 per cent in Jacksonville. Other cities above the average were Scranton, 4.8 per cent, Cincinnati 4.6 per cent, Boston 4.4 per cent, Savannah 4.2 per cent, Buffalo 3.9 per cent, and New York 3.8 per cent. Pacific coast cities reported increases uniformly below the average with Portland, Ore., 7.10 per cent, Los Angeles 1.1 per cent, Seattle 2.3 per cent and San Francisco 2.9 per cent. Memphis and New Orleans also showed slight increases with 1.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent.

The cost of living for the country as a whole has fallen about 11.2 per cent since December, 1920, when it stood just 100 per cent over pre-war. The department in its figures shows an average decrease of 17.8 per cent from June, 1920. But the use of this June peak, 116.5 per cent above pre-war, for wage comparisons is unfair because wage negotiations and adjustments in 1920 were not influenced by that figure. Thus the U. S. railroad labor board, in its July, 1920, decision establishing the highest level of wages, assumes an increase of 100 per cent over pre-war in the cost of living.

Rents 83 Per Cent Over 1913.

The department shows present increases over pre-war in various items of a worker's family budget as follows: food 65.5% higher; clothing 69.4%; housing 67.1%; fuel and light 86.9%; house furnishings 114.3%, and miscellaneous items 103.5%. The most important reduction in the cost of living since 1920 has been at the expense of the producers of food.

Grave doubt has been cast upon the department's figures for increases in the cost of housing. In 1923 the suggestion came from Washington that the average included other than workingmen's quarters and that the real figure for the increase in worker rents should be nearer 100%. Statements from Babson's statistical organization and an original investigation by the New York Central shopmen have confirmed this criticism.

The real increase in the cost of living since 1913 including a fair figure for increased rents would probably be nearer 83% than the 77.9% reported.

Manufacturers Bribe Legislators, Says Union

NEW YORK—(FP)—Flower and feather manufacturers are charged with attempting to bribe members of New York state legislature to block the efforts of organized labor to put artificial flower and feather making on the prohibited list of homework products. The Women's Trade Union League is aiding the union and its legislative agent, Mabel Leslie, will work in Albany for legislative protection for these sweated workers.

Roumanian Fascist Assault Costa Foru

BUCHAREST (I. R. A.)—(By Mail)—Costa-Foru, the secretary of the Roumanian league for human rights became the victim of a shameful attack of fascist and police agents. Costa-Foru, well-known Roumanian writer and publisher of the anti-fascist daily *Fakta* has roused the hatred of the Roumanian rulers by the publication of his booklet "From the Roumanian Torture Chambers."

The fact that Henri Barbusse during his stay in Roumania, was a guest of Costa-Foru, is another reason for his persecution.

When Costa-Foru returned from a congress of the minority press in Gosswarden, to Bucharest, his train stopped in Klausenburg and he was compelled to pass some time in the waiting room of the station there. About 20 members of the christian league, a Roumanian fascist organization surrounded his table and one of them asked him whether he was Costa-Foru. When he gave an affirmative answer, they began to beat him. Altho he was covered with blood, the fascists continued to beat him. Costa-Foru had a revolver with him, but, as he said later on, he did not want to use it. The police who witnessed the scene, made no attempt to interfere. Another witness of the attack was the former minister of justice, Jon. T. Florescu, who made no attempt to stop the fascists in their attack.

WAGES OF AMERICAN WORKERS AVERAGE ONLY \$24.73 WEEKLY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Is the United States becoming a nation of capitalists? Judging by U. S. department of labor figures on payrolls for 1925 the answer is no. In fact if living expenses mean the cost of a decent existence bookkeepers must report a deficit. The average wage was \$24.73 a week.

The total income received by factory workers in 1925 was about \$10,280,000,000, a gain of \$20,000,000 or 3 1/4 over 1924. But the cost of living advanced enough to make this no gain at all. Total factory wages in 1925 were about \$10,986,000,000. In 1924 the total was about \$13,340,000,000.

So the total paid factory workers in 1925 was about three-fourths of 1920. The 1925 wages were divided among an average of 7,990,000 workers giving a per capita return of \$1,284 or just about the minimum decent support of a single person with no provision for dependents. In 1924 the per capita average was \$1,258 and in 1920, \$1,460.

The report showing number employed, total payroll and average monthly wage in each month of 1925 would look about as follows:

	Employees	Payroll	Avg.
Jan.	7,880,000	\$ 840,000,000	\$ 105
Feb.	8,025,000	786,000,000	98
Mar.	8,090,000	902,000,000	112
April	8,065,000	879,000,000	107
May	7,950,000	847,000,000	106
June	7,895,000	855,000,000	109
July	7,825,000	836,000,000	107
Aug.	7,875,000	853,000,000	108
Sept.	7,960,000	811,000,000	102
Oct.	8,090,000	932,000,000	115
Nov.	8,105,000	829,000,000	102
Dec.	8,110,000	910,000,000	112
			\$1,286
	7,990,000	\$10,280,000,000	

These figures are derived by applying department of labor weighted indexes for employment and wages to the totals secured by the census

bureau in the regular census years. There was less fluctuation in employment from month to month in 1925 than in 1924. This shows that factory employment is being temporarily stabilized at level below 1923 when the average number employed was 8,763,000 and still further below 1920 when the average was 99,635,000. The year 1925 ended with 8,120,000 workers on factory payrolls. In December 1924 the number was 7,840,000. Thus factories were giving employment to about 280,000 more workers in December 1925 than the previous year. The department reports operations at 94% of full-time with 85% of a normal full force of employees. In December 1924 it was 92% of full-time with 81% of full

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

EUREKA IS NOW REORGANIZED ON NUCLEUS BASIS

To Carry on Work in Lumber Camps

EUREKA, Cal., Feb. 4.—The two branches of the Workers (Communist) Party in Eureka, Cal., are now completely reorganized on the nucleus basis. Eureka is a "lumber town," and as most of the members work out in the camps, it has been especially difficult to reach them all, but so far out of 40 members in the two old branches, 30 have been registered, and are organized into one shop nucleus of 6 members in a lumber mill; 1 area nucleus of 10 members around another large lumber yard, and 1 street nucleus of housewives, 14 members. The comrades who work out in the woods, and come into town only occasionally, will be attached to the street nucleus, as they are scattered thru various camps and cannot have a nucleus of their own, but provisions have been made that about once a month all the woodsmen shall have a fraction meeting, and discuss the problems they face out in the woods. The housewives also have their regular fraction meetings, where they will take up such activities as subscription drives for the Young Pioneers' organization, and the party press, bringing children into other work among women.

Of the 30 members, 25 are Finnish, one Italian, and 4 English speaking. The English speaking comrades have been distributed among all the nuclei so that the meetings could not be carried on in Finnish as heretofore. In this way the comrades are forced to learn to conduct their meeting in English.

The Eureka comrades are unanimously of the opinion that the reorganization is going to bring the party into closer contact with the workers, and build the Communist influence among them.

A Letter to American Workingmen— from LENIN

A reprint of the first direct words to come to American workers from the great leader immediately after the Russian revolution. A historical document of interest to all workers. You'll find it in the February Special Lenin Memorial issue of

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

IN NEW YORK CITY!

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All at Prices Only a Bazaar Can Offer.

Combination Ticket for Entire Period \$1.00

Tickets now on sale at International Labor Defense, New York Section, 799 Broadway, Room 422, New York City.

Dancing Every Night!

Good Music!

STATE and REVOLUTION

By LENIN

The question of the relation of a proletarian Socialist revolution to the State," says our great leader, "is an urgent need of the day, being concerned with the vindication of the masses of WHAT THEY WILL HAVE TO DO for their liberation from the yoke of capitalism in the very near future."

Lenin explains this question simply and beautifully in this booklet which is now a classic of Communist literature.

25 CENTS

A new edition in duroflex durable binding.



Communist Speaks Before Many Labor Bodies in Eureka

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4—William Schneiderman, who is touring California for the Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers (Communist) League, addressed the central labor body of Eureka—the Federated Trades Council—on "What the American Labor Movement Needs." He showed the need of left wing program and a more aggressive policy in fighting the open shop conditions of the timber trust.

He received a cordial reception from the council, and upon invitation addressed the Women's Union Label League. He spoke there on "Anita Whitney: Her Fight for Labor," and urged that the campaign for her release be taken out of the hands of the liberal and bourgeois organizations who are interested in the case from the "humanitarian" point of view, and that the women in the labor movement must lead the fight of organized labor against the criminal syndicalist law in California.

The next day, Schneiderman spoke before the Culinary Workers' Union, on the subject "Trade Unionism and the Working Class." He emphasized in all his talks, not only the necessity of an aggressive campaign to organize the unorganized lumber workers in the mills and the woods, but paying especial attention to bringing the doubly exploited young workers into the trade unions.

His stay in Eureka wound up with a mass meeting attended by Italian, Finnish and Russian lumber workers, where he spoke on the "Communist International and the Working Class."

DISTRICT TWO HOLDS CLASSES IN MANY CITIES

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The following classes are being held in and around New York City on the Fundamentals of Communism and in the English language:

Harlem, 64 E. 104th St.—Fundamentals of Communism, Tuesday nights, Instructor, S. Stalinevich; Wednesday, Tuesday nights, Instructor, Anna Jacobson.

Harlem, 15 West 125th St.—English, Monday nights, Instructor, Max Rock, Boston, 440 Washington Street—Fundamentals of Communism, Wednesday nights, Instructor, A. Markoff; English, Thursday nights, Instructor, Sophie Meissl.

Brooklyn (Brownsville), 1844 Pitkin Ave.—English and Fundamentals of Communism, Friday nights, Instructor, Instructor, N. Valentine.

Brooklyn (Brownsville), 1844 Pitkin Ave.—English and Fundamentals of Communism, Friday nights, Instructor, Instructor, N. Valentine.

Passaic—Fundamentals of Communism, Friday nights, Instructor, Rebecca Green, 440 Broadway; English, Thursday nights, Instructor, Leon Smith.

Paterson—English, Thursday nights, Instructor, Mary Hartlieb; Fundamentals of Communism, Sunday mornings (in process of preparation), Instructor, Albert J. Weisbrod.

Elizabeth—Fundamentals of Communism, Friday nights, Instructor, Guseia Turick.

Union City—History of the American Working Class, Friday nights, Instructor, Emil Garde, West New York—To be announced.

• • •

PARTY MEMBERS SHOULD ATTEND WORKERS' SCHOOL

To Start New Course in Communist Theory

Every party member should know at least the elements of Communism. Every sympathizer should also know this. One cannot be effective in Communist propaganda without knowing at least this minimum. It is not the former courses in the ABC of Communism, based on any one text book. It is a broad, extensive course, covering the main points of Communism theory and practice. It takes up such urgent matter as capitalist society, capitalist production, value and price, wages; theory of imperialism, impossibility of ultra-imperialism (if you don't know what ultra-imperialism is, all the more reason for joining the course). Motive force of the transition from capitalism to socialism—nature of social democratic parties as agents of the bourgeoisie; transformation of reformism and opportunism into social chauvinism. This is what you will study with Comrade James H. Dolsen on Tuesdays, beginning Feb. 9, for 8 weeks in the first term of the "Elements of Communism" course.

Second Term.

Those who have already had the first term will take up either in the Wednesday or Friday classes: "The colonial-liberation movement—the internal contradictions of capitalism, and the theory of revolution. To get credit for the "elements of Communism" courses, one must attend the three terms.

Who is Dolsen?

For those who have not yet had the first term, we give the following information concerning the instructor, who has been in Chicago but a short time. Comrade James H. Dolsen was district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party in the California district for 3 years, from 1923-1925, inclusive; was editor of Labor Unity, defendant in 2 trials for criminal syndicalism. In 1926, after a 5 weeks trial, a divided jury. After a new indictment in the fall of 1922, he defended himself and 4 others for 7 weeks, securing a divided jury. He wrote a pamphlet on the trial, called "The Defense of a Revolutionary." The Workers (Communist) Party is publishing his book on the "Awakening of China"—125 pages to appear Feb. 15. As to his educational work, he taught public speaking in San Francisco, and also a class in the "elements of Communism." Those who take the class with Comrade Dolsen will be glad of it. The class starts Tuesday, Feb. 9 at 19 South Lincoln St. Register now, at the same address.

• • •

Classes Start Feb. 8.

All classes begin the week of Feb. 8th, to run thru the week ending April 2. All classes meet two hours one night a week—except English, which meets twice a week for two hours. The registration fee is one dollar for each course, except for "elements of Communism" and "aims and purposes of the Y. W. L." for which the charge will be \$1.50, the student being supplied with several texts. Students are limited to two courses. All classes meet at 19 S. Lincoln St., except research, pioneer leaders group, and workers journal, which meet at 1113 W. Washington Blvd., and English at 2644 Le Moyne St.

You bring the leaders of the world Communist movement to your shop to make your arguments for you when you bring your articles in The DAILY WORKER to your shop.

• • •

Boston Agitprop Heads Meet Sunday Afternoon

BOSTON, Feb. 4—All agitprop directors will meet Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock at the Dudley Street Opera House, Roxbury, Mass. Every shop nucleus and international branch and section committee must have an agitprop director at this meeting.

Lenin Meeting by Ukrainians Feb. 7th

The Ukrainian branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a Lenin memorial meeting this Sunday, Feb. 7, at 3 p.m. at 1532 W. Chicago Ave. (3rd floor.)

There will be speakers in Ukrainian, Polish and English languages. Admission free.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

• • •

200 Workers Hear Olglin at Sunday Night Forum

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Meissayev Olglin spoke to over 200 workers at the Workers' School Open Forum at 108 E. 14 Street on Culture and the Working Class.

Those open forums are being conducted to attract workers in New York to participate in one of the interesting phases of the Workers' School, to broaden the school's activities, to draw the student body closer together and to create a fund to supply the school with the equipment which it sadly lacks. These forums are conducted every Sunday evening.

Lecture in Polish, Friday.

Mrs. Anna Sokolow, from Poland will lecture on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Feb. 6th at Shoenhoven Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee, on Stefan Zeromski, well known Polish writer and present conditions in Poland. Admission 25 cents.

The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities.

• • •

Social Affairs Resolutions

California Party Members Aid to Form Young Workers Groups

EUREKA, CAL., Feb. 4.—The Workers Party branches in Eureka, Cal., and at Fort Bragg held well-attended general membership meetings at which Comrade William Schneiderman spoke for the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League D. E. C. on "Re-organization and Bolivarianization." The party membership in both cities unanimously pledged themselves to the re-organization plan and to the proposal to build up a youth movement.

A propaganda meeting at which many non-members attended was held at both Fort Bragg and Eureka, during Comrade Schneiderman's stay. Young Pioneer groups were organized in both cities, a branch of the Young Workers' (Communist) League (lumber workers and students) in Fort Bragg, and a prospective nucleus of the Young Workers' (Communist) League is co-operating with the party in Eureka to organize a league branch during the month of February.

Furriers' Union—the members of this organization are doing splendid work. They already have accumulated \$1,000 worth of fur. They also sent \$300 for ads and tickets, and are collecting more articles.

Shoe Workers' Protective Union will have a Shoe booth. The workers of many shops are working overtime making good leather shoes for the bazaar.

Militant Milliners a military booth. 200 beautiful hats have already been made up.

Fancy Leather Goods Makers—a booth of suit cases and fancy hand bags.

Bakers' Union, Local 169, donated \$100 worth of bread, and sent in a contribution of \$35.20.

Czechoslovak section of the International Labor Defense will have a Miscellaneous booth. Also collected \$300 on the Red Honor Roll, and \$140 for ads.

The Hungarian section of the International Labor Defense will have a Miscellaneous booth. Letters were sent out by this section to all Hungarian organizations, and contributions are coming in every day.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Locals 35, 9, and 2 will have a Dress & Coat booth.

Workmen's Circle, branch 545, will have a Miscellaneous booth.

Greek branch of the International Labor Defense will have a booth of Tobacco, Candy and Pastry.

French branch of the International Labor Defense will have a Miscellaneous booth.

German, International Labor Defense will have a Flower and Plant booth.

I. L. D. No. 12, will have a Lamp and Cushion booth. I. L. D. No. 3 Brownsville, a Drug booth. U. C. W. W., a Miscellaneous booth, I. L. D. No. 2, English, Art booth, I. L. D. No. 4, Kitchen booth.

About your organization? Have you secured a booth? If not, act quickly or it will be too late. An unusual program has been arranged for every night. For further information call Stuyvesant 3752, or write to International Labor Defense, Section New York, 799 Broadway, Room 422.

How about your organization? Have you secured a booth? If not, act quickly or it will be too late. An unusual program has been arranged for every night. For further information call Stuyvesant 3752, or write to International Labor Defense, Section New York, 799 Broadway, Room 422.

Wishing the workers much success.

Yours sincerely,

I. M. Crouch.

Com. Paul Crouch has three more years to serve his activity. However, Comrade Trumbull will be released today. Banquets and meetings of welcome are being arranged for him all over the country. Further announcements of these will be printed in this column in the near future.

Varied Amount of Youth Literature Now Available

The following is a complete list of all the books and pamphlets now available for sale by the Young Workers' (Communist) League:

Young Communist International Publications.

Program of the Y. C. L. 15

Report of the Y. C. L. activities 25

1923-1924 25

Fourth Congress 25

International Congresses 25

International Congresses 25

Bulletin for Children's Leaders and Groups 25

Fourth International 25

Literature for Reading 25

Children of the Revolution, by Anna Louise Strong 25

Flight from Siberia, by Leon Trotsky 25

Letter from Prison, by Rosa Luxemburg 25

Tales for Workers' Children 25

by Hermann Zuck-Muhlen 25

January Fifteenth, collected writings 25

Fourth International 25

Song Books 25

March of the Workers, with Music 25

March of the Workers, words only 25

Imperialism, by Lenin 25

A. B. C. of Communism by Bucharin 25

Exposure of Capitalism 25

Propaganda 25

MILWAUKEE Y. W. L. BAZAAR 25

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—All Milwaukee workers are asked to donate something for the Young Workers League bazaar that is to be held at Miller's Hall, February 13 and 14; 1926. Send or bring all donations to the Y. W. L. headquarters, 802 State St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

• • •

BOSS' FLUNKEY TAKES VACATION IN THE ORIENT

Stone & Webster Gives Lackey Needed Rest

By a Worker Correspondent.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 4.—Little "Billy" Asuren used to be a bell hop in a hotel. He was a servile flunkey and all the bosses loved him. As he grew older he studied law and the he did not learn much—he never forgot he was a flunkey to capitalism. In time he became the district attorney of Pierce County. He sent more men to prison under the criminal syndicalist law than any other district attorney in the state of Washington. So capitalists pay him honoree.

Repay Flunkey.

He was elected Judge of the superior court and from there he was showed into the supreme court. It took work, but big business, the bar association, and the prostitute press put him in to replace a judge who had tried to be just, and was not a mere flunkie.

One-half of Asuren's superior court decisions had been reversed by the state supreme court. There were only twelve more incompetent judges in the state than Asuren. But none were better flunkies.

Only one paper in the state was impolite enough to mention Asuren's record as superior court judge of 50% failure. The rest kept a discreet silence.

Takes Vacation in Orient.

Now Asuren is on a vacation. He has gone to the orient to help organize new temples of the shriners. He travels with Supreme Potentate Scott Z. Henderson, who was a director of Stone and Webster but resigned to become vice-president of the Tennant Steel Casting Co., a scab firm in Tacoma. Tennant, the president of the firm, is a candidate for mayor of Tacoma.

The question of Stone and Webster's street car franchise in Tacoma must be settled soon. So far, Stone and Webster, the power trust, have blocked efforts of Tacoma and Seattle municipal electric plants to sell power outside the city limits.

May Need "Billy" Later.

Some day the legislature may allow them to do so and then it will be necessary to use the supreme court to back the attempt. That is why "Billy" Asuren needs a vacation.

The more you'll write the better you'll like it.

PRISONERS LOCKED IN CELLS WHILE FLAMES COVER PRISON WALLS

By ROMA, Worker Correspondent. MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Feb. 4—Screams of the prisoners could be heard above the roar and din of the flames and the shouts of firemen and excited onlookers, yet Warden Smith stated there was no excitement at all among the inmates who were kept locked in their cells when the fire broke out in a part of the state penitentiary.

The fire commenced at 11 o'clock at night. It was a spectacular blaze, accompanied by a brisk wind and heavy snow, and the flames leaped high above the prison walls. It was conquered around 3:00 a.m., it being necessary to use both the prison and the city fire trucks to put it out. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

Why a worker correspondent? Why? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

Worker Correspondence

By William F. Dunne.

What? Where?

Why? When?

HOW?

All these questions on the subject of proletarian journalism are answered in this booklet.

It is the first, most essential instruction to workers on how to develop a new phase of proletarian activity.

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Chicago, Ill.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

WHAT THEY SHOVEL OUT TO THE WORKERS



Not Information and Education But Filth from the Capitalist Press Garbage Wagon.

FORD SPEED-UP SYSTEM CASTS OFF AND THROWS ON SCRAP HEAP WORKERS DISABLED ON THE JOB

By A Worker Correspondent.

(Note to Editor.—Comrade Editor: Every year, just before inventory thousands of men are paid off by the Ford Motor Company because they have become physically unable to make the pace of the speed-up system. Ford employs an army of efficiency experts which invent numerous mechanical devices for the purpose of speeding up the machines. The workers must keep up with the chain conveyance, and this soon begins to tell on them. The majority of the men fall asleep in the street cars going to and from work. Please Comrade Editor, overlook my mistakes as my school education is meager, but my Communist education shall be better. Hoping you will alter my letter and make it more correct. With Communist greetings, Detroit, Mich.)

At the Ford Doctor's Office, DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—While waiting for my turn at the Ford hospital to have a piece of steel removed from my eye, I witnessed the following:

A Ford employee, looking like a shadow of his former self, entered the office and sank into a chair. Presently the doctor walked in casting a glance around the room at the bleeding and wounded victims of Henry Ford's greed. The worried worker arose and addressed the doctor. The conversation that took place was as follows:

"About six months ago I was ruptured while lifting heavy barrels of stock and it is now next to impossible to continue doing the heavy work. Since then my foreman has been continually nagging me and has made life unbearable. I have pleaded with him to transfer me to some other department where the work is lighter."

He refused to do that and now after being with the Ford company for twelve years and having been disabled there my foreman sent me to the employment office with a slip marked "not able to keep up with production, too slow."

"What action will the workers of the Lustig cloak shop take? Will the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union justify this action? Will Mr. Lustig be permitted to repeat this action every season?"

The workers must give their organized reply!

I am sorry there is nothing I can do for you and he walked out, leaving the poor man who has a wife and five children, who had given Henry Ford the best of his life, who was crippled.

Doctor Serves Profits Not Men.

After listening to this heartbreaking appeal the doctor had this to say in reply:

"The Ford Motor company has too many men right now with ruptures."

PROLET-TRIBUNE NO. 5, RUSS LIVING NEWSPAPER, WILL BE OUT FEB. 20

The next issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper, will be out Saturday, Feb. 20, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. It will be the fifth number of the paper.

Beginning at 8 P. M., Admission 25 cents.

Get a copy—read it—write!

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The Daily Worker Pub. Co.

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THE THIRD PRIZE. FORD SPEED-UP SYSTEM CASTS OFF AND THROWS ON SCRAP HEAP WORKERS DISABLED ON THE JOB

THE SECOND PRIZE.

SPEED-UP SYSTEM GETS SPEEDIER; MEN GET WEAKER; AND PRICES GET LOWER AT BRIGGS AUTO BODY PLANT

By A Worker Correspondent.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—The speed-up system keeps getting speedier at the Briggs Company sweatshop, auto body makers of Detroit, and if all the men do not drop dead from utter exhaustion there is no telling what enormous sums of profits the slaves will pile up for the bosses this season.

Prizes Cut to Bone.

Formerly department 65 and department 35 at the Mack plant turned out 4,000 doors with 225 men. Now these same departments thru the speed-up system turn out 7,000 doors with 195 men. In appreciation of the fierce pace the men keep going at the boss gave them a brand new cut in wages, bringing wages down to 38 cents an hour. Wages were originally 75 cents an hour, then 65 cents and now 38 cents.

The new high production rate was made possible by the two weeks' rest the men had when they were laid off. With the fear of not getting their jobs back they beat the men into submitting to the new terms and the vacation enabled the men to speed up and set this high pace in production.

How They Did It.

On January 4 when the shop was reopened a system of stirring up rivalry amongst the foremen of the night and day shifts was consistently carried out alongside of a reign of terror which lasted two weeks. All those who resented it and raised their voices in protest were fired and were told they cannot come back to the plant any more. These are the facts in the change which brought the achievement of 7,000 doors by 195 men.

How much longer will the workers at Briggs permit themselves to be driven in this beastly fashion for the sake of bigger profits for the bosses? Will they continue to wear themselves out until they drop dead on the job? The time is ripe for doing something before the men are reduced to slaves afraid of their own shadows.

Time to Act.

Let us stand up like men and refuse to be driven! Let us get together with workers in other shops in the city and organize into a union. Only organization, united action, will help us.

Watch THE DAILY WORKER every day for articles about conditions in the Briggs auto factory and about the workers' struggles in other industries. Learn about your class and how it can emancipate itself from capitalist exploitation.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK NO PLACE FOR SAILORS WHO CAN'T SHOW CASH

By ARMINIUS, Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 4.—The Seamen's Church Institute of New York claims to exist solely for the welfare of seamen and harbor boatmen. It is advertised as a haven where the wanderers of the ocean will find home comforts, friendliness and help. But the many sailors who come here expecting to find these things are badly disappointed, for the institution holds a bible in one hand and the profiteer's sack in the other.

Charged in Everything.

A room costs 60 cents a night and the occupant must vacate at eight sharp in the morning, and cannot return again until five in the evening.

If the room is not paid for ten in the morning all personal property found in the room is confiscated by the institution and the owner must pay a forfeit of 25 cents for each separate article. The baggage room charges ten cents for a suit case, package or bundle, and twenty-five cents for every trunk left there for storage. These charges have to be paid over again every fifteen days.

No one except those who pay for lodgings is permitted to use the library. A man sits in a booth near the stairway leading to the library and asks for the lodgings ticket of those who wish to use the library.

Salaries who are broke and hungry

might as well ask the curbstones for a meal as ask the officers of the institution whose chief claim is that they help those who are in need. Everything here has to be paid for at exorbitant prices. The institution restaurant charges more for a meal than private restaurants that are run for profit.

Coffee and Doughnut, Sundays.

The hypocritical hand of the church is behind the institution. There is a chapel in the house and a fatherly chaplain to take care of the sinful sailors' souls. Services are held every Sunday and to get the sailors to come to the institution hands out a cup of coffee and a tiny doughnut. Many sailors are driven by hunger to attend these services and for the cup of coffee and doughnut given them they must spend two hours praying and singing "Row out the life buoy,

throw out the life buoy."

WORKERS ARE JOBLESS; HOUSES ARE EMPTY; THAT'S 1926 PROSPERITY

COSHOCOTON, O., Feb. 4.—The unemployment situation here is so bad the workers are leaving for other places, making a surplus of empty houses here. Houses which rented for \$20, \$30 and \$35 a month now rent for \$18, \$20 and \$25 a month and can not be rented for that.

The manufacturers at the end of 1925 promised an increase in their business beginning with 1926. This made the unemployed hopeful; it increased their confidence in the capitalist system; they thought they would be able to get a job and support their families; but their hopes have been shattered.

If there has been a boom in business the workers have not gained by it. The ones on the job are forced to do just a little more work—that is the kind of prosperity the workers are getting here.

THE WINNERS!

The winners of this week's prizes are the following:

William Schneiderman of Los Angeles, Calif., who took a trip thru the lumber region of California for the express purpose of studying the conditions in the lumber camp and reporting them in THE DAILY WORKER.

The winner of the second prize is a worker in the Briggs Auto Body Manufacturing company of Detroit, Mich., whose article gives us a clear picture of the hazardous conditions in that plant brought about by a new speed-up system.

The third prize also goes to a Detroit automobile worker, a Ford employee, whose article tells a story of the helplessness and tragic ending of an unorganized worker after twelve years of slaving for Henry Ford.

All three articles appear on this page.

Next Weeks Prizes:

Next week's prizes for the best contributions by worker correspondents will differ somewhat from those previously offered.

The first prize will be a valuable fountain pen. In the near future when the increased circulation thru the co-operation of our worker correspondents will permit we promise to offer a portable typewriter. Now we must confine ourselves to a fountain pen, but even that is not a gift to be sneezed at by a worker correspondent, since it is a useful tool in the trade of writing.

The second prize will be Karl Marx's Capital, Volume No. 1, because we feel that every worker correspondent should familiarize himself with Marxian economics.

The third prize will be Lenin on Organization, Volume 1, a valuable and necessary book for every worker correspondent's library. It needs no further recommendation.

Who will be the hard workers next week?

THE FIRST PRIZE.

Lumber Kings Rule with Iron Hand

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN.

(Worker Correspondent)
EUREKA, Calif., Feb. 4.—Eureka, where "lumber is king," is a typical stronghold of the timber trust. Situated on the bay, close to the heart of the giant redwood forests, the whole existence of its working population depends upon the big lumber companies that have their mills in and around the town, and their chain of camps strung out thru the big tree of northern California.

But Bosses Are Organized. There is no vestige of organization among the lumber workers in Eureka, except a paper union of the A. F. of L. which is shunned by the workers because of the blacklist that is maintained by the companies thru spies that are found everywhere. Once a worker comes under suspicion, he has to leave town or starve, as the lumber bosses have a real united front when it comes to tracing anyone who has a spark of class consciousness.

In the mills, the workers must periodically fill out a questionnaire, as to whether he belongs to any unions or other organizations, or whether he ever belonged to such, and other details of his life history.

The nationality division is used exclusively by the company to keep the men from getting together. The largest groups in Eureka are of Finnish and Italian nationality, and their lack of knowledge of the language is an effective barrier to organization and to any contact with the American workers in the industry.

"Booze" is secretly encouraged by company agents, especially in the camps, and there is no more sure way of completely stifling the intelligence of the men than by giving a free hand to the bootleggers to sell their filth stuff.

For grueling work, 9 and 10 hours a day at the least, the lumberjacks receive rotten food, crowded bunk quarters, and enuf cash to blow in on the rare occasions that they come to town to get drunk; and young workers are plentiful among these exploited slaves.

No Labor Paper. The Humboldt News, unofficially the Federated Trade Council's organ, as its editor is secretary of the Building Trades Council and also the Federated Trades Council, is a typical "liberal" sheet, humbly endeavoring some politician to run for sheriff be-

OSCAR ONKEN FREEZES WORKERS THEN FIRES THEM FOR BEING COLD

By A Worker Correspondent

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The Oscar Onken Furniture company at 4th and Cutter streets, takes a special joy in persecuting its workers. In these days of freezing cold weather in Cincinnati, the eastern part of the building is entirely without heat. The workers in that part of the building freeze, yet if any one wishes to lose his job, all he need do is try to warm his hands.

There are about 200 workers in all. The wages of course, are very poor. They range from 30 to 45 cents an hour with the great majority getting 35 cents. The worker who asks for a raise is immediately fired for having had so much nerve.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

EUREKA IS NOW REORGANIZED ON NUCLEUS BASIS

To Carry on Work in Lumber Camps

EUREKA, Cal., Feb. 4.—The two branches of the Workers (Communist) Party in Eureka, Cal., are now completely reorganized on the nucleus basis. Eureka is a "lumber town" and as most of the members work out in the camps, it has been especially difficult to reach them all, but so far out of 40 members in the two old branches, 30 have been registered, and are organized into one shop nucleus of 6 members in a lumber mill; 1 area nucleus of 10 members around another large lumber yard, and 1 street nucleus of housewives, 14 members. The comrades who work out in the woods, and come into town only occasionally, will be attached to the street nucleus, as they are scattered thru various camps and cannot have a nucleus of their own, but provisions have been made that about once a month all the woodsmen shall have a fraction meeting, and discuss the problems they face out in the woods. The housewives also have their regular fraction meetings, where they will take up such activities as subscription drives for the Young Pioneers' organization, and the party press, bringing children into other work among women.

Of the 30 members, 25 are Finnish, one Italian, and 4 English speaking. The English speaking comrades have been distributed among all the nuclei so that the meetings could not be carried on in Finnish as heretofore. In this way the comrades are forced to learn to conduct their meeting in English.

The Eureka comrades are unanimously of the opinion that the reorganization is going to bring the party into closer contact with the workers, and build the Communist influence among them.

A Letter to American Workingmen—

from LENIN

A reprint of the first direct words to come to American workers from the great leader immediately after the Russian revolution. A historical document of interest to all workers. You'll find it in the February Special Lenin Memorial issue of

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

IN NEW YORK CITY!

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All at Prices Only a Bazaar Can Offer.

Combination Ticket for Entire Period \$1.00

Tickets now on sale at International Labor Defense, New York Section, 799 Broadway, Room 422, New York City.

Dancing Every Night!

Good Music!

STATE and REVOLUTION

By LENIN

"The question of the relation of a proletarian Socialist revolution to the State," says our great leader, "is an urgent need of the day, being concerned with the education of the masses of WHAT THEY WILL HAVE TO DO for their liberation from the yoke of capitalism in the very near future."

Lenin explains this question simply and beautifully in this booklet which is now a classic of Communist literature.

25 CENTS
A new edition in durable binding.

Communist Speaks Before Many Labor Bodies in Eureka

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 4.—William Schneiderman, who is touring California for the Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers (Communist) League, addressed the central labor body of Eureka—the Federated Trades Council—on "What the American Labor Movement Needs." He showed the need of left wing program and more aggressive policy in fighting the open shop conditions of the timber trust.

He received a cordial reception from the council, and upon invitation addressed the Women's Union Label League. He spoke there on "Anita Whitney: Her Fight for Labor," and urged that the campaign for her release be taken out of the hands of the liberal and bourgeois organizations who are interested in the case from the "humanitarian" point of view, and that the women in the labor movement must lead the fight of organized labor against the criminal syndicalist law in California.

The next day, Schneiderman spoke before the Culinary Workers' Union, on the subject "Trade Unionism and the Working Class." He emphasized in all his talks, not only the necessity of an aggressive campaign to organize the unorganized lumber workers in the mills and the woods, but paying especial attention to bringing the doubly exploited young workers into the Communism course.

PARTY MEMBERS SHOULD ATTEND WORKERS' SCHOOL

To Start New Course in Communist Theory

Every party member should know at least the elements of Communism. Every sympathizer should also know this. One cannot be effective in Communist propaganda, without knowing at least this minimum. It is not the former courses in the ABC of Communism, based on any one text book. It is a broad, extensive course, covering the main points of Communism theory and practice. It takes up such urgent matters as capitalist society, capitalist production, value and price, wages; theory of imperialism, impossibility of ultra-imperialism (if you don't know what ultra-imperialism is, all the more reason for joining the course). Motive force of the transition from capitalism to socialism—nature of social democratic parties as agents of the bourgeoisie; transformation of reformism and opportunism into social chauvinism. This is what you will study with Comrade James H. Dolsen on Tuesdays, beginning Feb. 9, for 8 weeks in the first term of the "Elements of Communism" course.

Second Term.

Those who have already had the first term will take up either in the Wednesday or Friday classes: "The colonial-liberation movement—the internal contradictions of capitalism, and the theory of revolution. To get credit for the "elements of Communism" course, one must attend the three terms.

Who is Dolsen?

For those who have not yet had the first term, we give the following information concerning the instructor, who has been in Chicago, but a short time. Comrade James H. Dolsen, was district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party in the California district for 3 years, from 1923-1925, inclusive; was editor of Labor Unity, defendant in 2 trials for criminal syndicalism. In 1920, after a 5 weeks trial, a divided jury. After a new indictment in the fall of 1922, he defended himself and 4 others for 7 weeks, securing a divided jury. He wrote a pamphlet on the trial, called "The Defense of a Revolutionary." The Workers (Communist) Party is publishing his book on the "Awakening of China"—125 pages to appear Feb. 15. As to his educational work, he taught public speaking in San Francisco, and also a class in the "elements of Communism." Those who take the class with Comrade Dolsen will be glad of it. The class starts Tuesday, Feb. 9 at 19 South Lincoln St. Register now, at the same address.

Classes Start Feb. 8.

All classes begin the week of Feb. 8th, to run thru the week ending April 2. All classes meet two hours one night a week,—except English, which meets twice a week for two hours. The registration fee is one dollar for each course, except for "elements of Communism" and "aims and purposes of the Y. W. L." for which the charge will be \$1.50, the student being supplied with several texts. Students are limited to two courses. All classes meet at 19 S. Lincoln St., except research, pioneer leaders group, and workers' journalism, which meet at 1113 W. Washington Blvd., and English at 2644 LeMoine St.

You bring the leaders of the world Communist movement to your shop to make your arguments for you when you bring their articles in the DAILY WORKER to your shop.

25 Cents a Copy

from LENIN

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

Boston Agitprop Heads Meet Sunday Afternoon

BOSTON, Feb. 4—All agitprop directors will meet Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock at the Dudley Street Opera House, Roxbury, Mass. Every shop nucleus and international section committee must have an agitprop director at this meeting.

Lenin Meeting by Ukrainians Feb. 7th

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Meissayev J. Olin spoke to over 200 workers at the Workers' School Open Forum at 108 E. 14 Street on Culture and the Working Class.

These open forums are being conducted to attract workers in New York to participate in one of the interesting phases of the Workers' School, to broaden the school's activities; to draw the student body closer together and to create a fund to supply the school with the equipment which it sadly lacks. These forums are conducted every Sunday evening.

Lecture in Polish, Friday, Mrs. Anna Sokolow, from Poland will lecture on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Feb. 6th at Shoenhofen Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee, on Stefan Zeromski, well known Polish writer and present conditions in Poland. Admission 25 cents.

"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."

Social Affairs Resolutions
California Party Members Aid to Form Young Workers Groups

EUREKA, Cal., Feb. 4.—The Workers Party branches in Eureka, Cal., and at Fort Bragg held well-attended general membership meetings at which Comrade William Schneidermann spoke for the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers' (Communist) League Dolsen R. C. on "Re-organization and Bolshivization."

The party membership in both cities unanimously pledged themselves to the re-organization plan and to the proposal to build up a youth movement.

A propaganda meeting at which many non-members attended was held at both Fort Bragg and Eureka during Comrade Schneidermann's stay. Young Pioneer groups were organized in both cities, a branch of the Young Workers' (Communist) League (lumber workers and students) in Fort Bragg, and a prospective nucleus of the Young Workers' (Communist) League is co-operating with the party in Eureka to organize a league branch during the month of February.

Shoe Workers' Protective Union will have a shoe booth. The workers of many shops are working overtime making good leather shoes for the bazaar.

Militant Milliners a military booth, 200 beautiful hats have already been made up.

Fancy Leather Goods Makers—a booth of suit cases and fancy hand bags.

Bakers' Union, Local 169, donated a \$100 worth of bread, and sent in a contribution of \$35.20.

Czech-Slovakian section of the International Labor Defense, will have a Miscellaneous booth. Also collected \$300 on the Red Honor Roll, and \$140 for ads.

The Hungarian section of the International Labor Defense will have a Miscellaneous booth. Letters were sent out by this section to all Hungarian organizations, and contributions are coming in every day.

International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Locals 35, 9, and 2 will have a Dress & Coat booth.

Workman's Circle, branch 545, will have a Miscellaneous booth.

Greek branch of the International Labor Defense will have a booth of Tobacco, Candy and Pastry.

Finnish branch of the International Labor Defense will have a Miscellaneous booth.

German, International Labor Defense will have a Flower and Plant booth.

I. L. D. No. 12, will have a Lamp and Cushion booth. I. L. D. No. 3 Brownsville, a Drug booth. U. C. W. W. A. Miscellaneous booth. I. L. D. No. 2 English Art booth. I. L. D. No. 4 Kitchen booth.

How about your organization? Have you secured a booth? If not, act quickly or it will be too late. An unusual program has been arranged for every night. For further information call Stuyvesant 2752, or write to International Labor Defense, Section New York, 799 Broadway, Room 422.

Wishing the workers much success.

Yours sincerely,

I. M. Crouch.

Com. Paul Crouch has three more years to serve for his activity. However, Comrade Trumbull will be released today. Banquets and mess meetings of welcome are being arranged for him all over the country. Further announcements of these will be printed in this column in the near future.

Varied Amount of Youth Literature Now Available

The following is a complete list of all the books and pamphlets now available for sale by the Young Workers (Communist) League:

Young Communist International Publications.

Program of the C. I. L. 1923-1924 Report of the Y. C. L. activities.

Report of Congresses.

Results of International Congresses.

International of Youth.

Bulletin for Children's Leaders and Groups.

Fourth Bureau Series.

Literature for Reading.

Children of the Revolution, by Anna Louise Strong.

My Path from Siberia, by Leon Trotsky.

Letter from Prison, by Rosa Luxemburg.

Tales for Workers' Children, by Hermann Zuerl Muehlen.

January Fifteenth, collected writings of Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg, by Max Shachtman.

Song Books.

March of the Workers, with Music.

March of the Workers, words only.

Principles of Capitalism.

Imperialism, by Lenin.

A. B. C. of Communism by Bucharin.

Exposure of the National Biscuit Company.

Millions and Misery, Story of the Mail Order House.

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BOSS' FUNKEY TAKES VACATION IN THE ORIENT

Stone & Webster Gives Lackey Needed Rest

By a Worker Correspondent.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 4.—Little "Billy" Askren used to be a bell hop in a hotel. He was a servile funkey and all the bosses loved him. As he grew older he studied law and tho he did not learn much—he never forgot he was a funkey to capitalism. In time he became the district attorney of Pierce County. He sent more men to prison under the criminal syndicalist law than any other district attorney in the state of Washington. So capitalists pay him honors.

Repay Funkey.

He was elected judge of the superior court and from there he was shown into the supreme court. It took work, but big business, the bar association, and the prostitute press put him in to replace a judge who had tried to be just, and was not a mere funkey.

One-half of Askren's superior court decisions had been reversed by the state supreme court. There were only twelve more incompetent judges in the state than Askren. But none were better funkeys.

Only one paper in the state was impolite enough to mention Askren's record as superior court Judge of 50% failure. The rest kept a discreet silence.

Takes Vacation in Orient.

Now Askren is on a vacation. He has gone to the orient to help organize new temples of the shriners. He travels with Supreme Potentate Scott Z. Henderson, who was a director of Stone and Webster but resigned to become vice-president of the Tennant Steel Casting Co., a scab firm in Tacoma. Tennant, the president of the firm, is a candidate for mayor of Tacoma.

The question of Stone and Webster's street car franchise in Tacoma must be settled soon. So far, Stone and Webster, the power trust, have blocked efforts of Tacoma and Seattle municipal electric plants to sell power outside the city limits.

May Need "Billy" Later.

Some day the legislature may allow them to do so and then it will be necessary to use the supreme court to block the attempt. That is why "Billy" Askren needs a vacation.

The more you'll write the better you'll like it.

PRISONERS LOCKED IN CELLS WHILE FLAMES COVER PRISON WALLS

By ROMA, Worker Correspondent. MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., Feb. 4—Screams of the prisoners could be heard above the roar and din of the flames and the shouts of firemen and excited onlookers, yet Warden Smith stated there was no excitement at all among the inmates who were kept locked in their cells when the fire broke out in a part of the state penitentiary.

The fire commenced at 11 o'clock at night. It was a spectacular blaze, accompanied by a brisk wind and heavy snow, and the flames leaped high above the prison walls. It was conquered around 3:00 a. m., it being necessary to use both the prison and the city fire trucks to put it out. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

Worker Correspondence

By William F. Dunne.

What? Where?

Why? When?

HOW?

All these questions on the subject of proletarian journalism are answered in this booklet.

It is the first, most essential instruction to workers on how to develop a new phase of proletarian activity.

Get a copy—read it—write!

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

MISERABLY LOW WAGES IS LOT OF ST. LOUIS BASKET AND BOX MAKERS

(By a Worker Correspondent) ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—The conditions of labor at the St. Louis Basket and Box company are those found in the "open shop" under the capitalist system.

The older workers get three dollars a day for ten hours of labor under a speed system, like that found in the Ford shops in Detroit. On Saturday they work nine hours which makes them a 58-hour week for \$17.70.

The young workers get \$12 a week for 58 hours of very hard labor.

The girls get seven cents a dozen for making baskets. They have to work thru the noon hour so they can make a living.

Workers young and old, do you want to slave for the rest of your lives, under the speed system? Workers your only hope is in a strong fighting industrial union and a farmer-labor party.

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Support Victims of Zeigler Frame-Up

Desperate in face of the challenge of the militant miners the triple alliance of reaction in the southern Illinois coal fields—the coal barons, the Ku Klux Klan and the reactionary union officials—is striving to railroad to the penitentiary on a vicious frame-up the leading spokesmen for the rank and file of the membership of the United Mine Workers' Union in that section.

The trial of the 13 Zeigler miners now proceeding in Benton, Illinois, on the fake charge of conspiring to murder is climaxed by the ludicrous accusation against Frank Corbishley that he, a leading progressive, murdered one of his principal supporters, Mike Sarovich, when it is known to everyone in the vicinity that Alex Hargis, a member of the Ku Klux Klan, was the perpetrator of the murder. Furthermore the preliminary coroner's jury sitting on the case, held Hargis for the crime. Subsequent political pressure by the Klan and the most flagrant use of the frame-up was brought into action to shift the blame to Corbishley.

The official machine of the U. M. W. of A. in that section is so completely corrupted and so determined to impose its rule upon the membership of the union that nothing but bitter opposition can be expected from them. The only defense the victims of the frame-up have is what they obtain from the rank and file of labor, and all militant trade unionists should support the appeals of the International Labor Defense and help finance the fight for liberty now being waged against this triple alliance of reaction in southern Illinois, that will even stoop to murder in order to achieve its nefarious purpose.

The Bootleggers, of Course!

The same question that arose in the anti-saloon league case in New York that sent the head of that organization, William H. Anderson, to the penitentiary for plain and fancy financial juggling, is up in a similar case in Kansas.

Who finances the anti-saloon league?

One Mr. Fred L. Crabbe, superintendent of the Kansas anti-saloon league, collected funds for "law enforcement" that he was supposed to turn over to the league, but kept for himself. This reopens the question of who finances the league and the reptile press seems puzzled regarding the income of that outfit.

In determining the source of income of any organization it is necessary to discern what group the organization benefits. Certainly the league and its Volstead act does not enforce prohibition any more than the league of nations enforces world peace.

Those who benefit by the Volstead act are the rum-runners, the bootleggers and the dispensers of poison hooch. As long as the idiotic provisions of the Volstead act remain in force the nation will be a bootleggers' paradise. The anti-saloon league is the organized force that makes it possible for bootlegging to thrive.

Hence it is plain to anyone, with the slightest understanding of the methods employed in American politics and who understands the greed for self of preachers and other uplifters, that the principal support of this vile crew comes from those whom it benefits—the bootleggers.

Miners Speak for Themselves

As the strike in the anthracite drags on from month to month the miners devote considerable time to taking invoice of the calibre of their leaders. The criminal actions of President John L. Lewis in constantly calling out the maintenance men, was sternly rebuked general by calling out the maintenance men, was sternly rebuked a few weeks ago by the general grievance committee meeting in Wilkes-Barre.

This growing militancy on the part of the rank and file was again demonstrated Tuesday when, at a special meeting of the general grievance committee, Lewis' proposals for a 5-year agreement and "voluntary arbitration" were repudiated.

Instead of the Lewis-Cappellini policy of betrayal of the miners into the hands of the employers the representatives of the rank and file insist upon pulling out the maintenance men and forcing the coal barons into submission. Instead of wrecking the union thus placing the destinies of the men in the hands of Hoover, Hughes and Pinchot, the general grievance board stands on the original demands and calls the miners to rally to the fight and smash the power of the anthracite barons.

With these hopeful signs in the anthracite it becomes the imperative duty of the labor movement at large to rally to the defense of the striking miners with relief funds to enable them to carry on their heroic struggle against the despotic alliance of labor fakers and operators.

Hillquit—Agent of Imperialism

Mr. Morris Hillquit, millionaire lawyer of New York and socialist leader, is the most illustrious representative of the Second International in the United States. The Second International is under the leadership of ex-ministers and those who hope to be future ministers to their majesties the kings and emperors and bourgeoisie of Europe. The Second International, whose leaders constitute part of the bourgeoisie in Europe, are great boosters for the league of nations and the world court.

Hence Mr. Hillquit, as a faithful socialist, also supports the imperialist policy of the bourgeoisie, and becomes an echo of Calvin Coolidge and the House of Morgan. In a debate in New York with Clarence Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, Hillquit defended the league of nations and the world court as "vehicles for realizing international peace."

Just as the pacifists in the service of imperialism from Bill Bryan to Upton Sinclair aided Woodrow Wilson when he was driving toward the last world slaughter, so Hillquit and the socialists are paving the bloody road over which other workers will be compelled to march to the next slaughter, unless they rise in their might and crush the bourgeoisie and all their agents.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for THE DAILY WORKER.

THE DAILY WORKER

Stalin Makes Closing Speech to Party Congress

(International Press Correspondence.)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 23.—(By Mail.)—In proceeding to the discussion of the peasant problem at the Fourteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party, Secretary Stalin pointed out by numerous quotations from the speeches of Gregory Zinoviev, who presented the Leningrad viewpoint, that Zinoviev, quite a short time ago had still the standpoint of the neutralization of the middle peasantry and only after the internal party struggle, that is a short time before the party congress, when the underestimation of the middle peasantry was sharply condemned in the whole party, took up the standpoint of the necessity of a firm alliance with the middle peasantry.

Unfortunately there is no guarantee that Zinoviev will not soon abandon this slogan, for as the facts prove, Zinoviev never particularly shone by the necessary firmness in the peasant question. (Applause.)

WHEN one says that one must fight equally strongly against both deviations, that is to say, against the underestimation and the overestimation of the Kulak danger, one forgets that up to the moment the first tendency has only been expressed by an irresponsible member of the party in the theoretical organ "Bolshevik" whilst the second tendency is embodied by a Zinoviev and a Kamenev who have at their disposal their own press organ in Leningrad and an organizational center, Bogushevsky, however, is definitely finished.

Stalin called to mind the growth of the differences of opinion which first of all showed themselves towards the end of 1924 when the Leningrad group demanded the expulsion of Trotsky from the party. The majority of the central committee declared that it was not in agreement with this and it limited itself to the removal of Trotsky from his post as the commissar for war, for it was of the opinion that this proposal and also the proposal of Zinoviev and Kamenev to expel Trotsky from the party held great dangers for the party, for disposals are catching and they might go too far. (Applause.)

Already at the eighth party congress of the Russian Communist Party Lenin fought communally against the underestimation of the middle peasantry and pointed out that its winning was necessary and not its neutralization. Stalin quoted numerous similar declarations of Zinoviev in which the middle peasantry was either completely in or represented as an object for neutralization.

WITH regard to the declarations of Zinoviev in his "Philosophy of the Epoch" upon the dominance of the idea of equality in the masses of the people. Stalin pointed out that one could not possibly preach the idea of equality without exactly stating whether it was a question of equality between the workers and peasants, between the qualified and unqualified workers or of the final abolition of class society.

One may not play with the slogan of equality in a responsible article in the central organ of the party, just as one may not play with the word "Leninism" without recognizing the actual tasks of Leninism in the present.

There is a good deal in the above statement. The American farmer used to think that he was "rich" because he owned land and tools regardless of income from products from the land produced by his or hired labor power.

There is no capitalist investment in the world that is so bankrupt, all the time, as the farm investment. If invested capital brings no real return, not even enough to pay for the labor power expended, it is declared a failure and enters into bankruptcy proceedings. The farmer however hangs on, goes behind each year and finally is dispossessed by death or the money loaner.

These things were true long years ago. It is just in recent years that the farmers began to know that he should figure in investment, that is what his land, machinery, live stock, seed, fertilizer, transportation to the local and outside market, labor power, etc. cost him before counting up his "income" on which to pay taxes.

It was when the rural delivery came and brought him daily crop and price reports that he began to observe the differences in the local market and the terminal market price. The writer in his farm papers discussed the investment and the income on the investment from a capitalist standpoint. The politicians, in order to get as the "representative of the people," studied up on the farmers situation and his sons and daughters went off to the cities and the colleges and came home with embarrassing contrasts on the lives of farmers vs. those who worked less hours in the cities.

Bunked for Years.

IN many ways the farmer was bunked as to his importance. He was and is yet fed up on songs such as "The Farmer Feeds Us, All." The Lumber Jack, the quarry man, might each to turn claim that they build all the houses. Even today the farmer places the wage worker as a parasite along with bankers, lawyers and politicians. "They all eat off the farmer and he feeds them all." The making of plows, threshers, the running of trains, mining, etc., in a thousand different industries is not seen as a part of the feeding, housing, clothing and educating of all by all who work and promote.

The farmers are in rebellion. Negatively they are protesting. They have as a whole very little positive program.

The youth of the farms is the hope of the positive program. The capitalist is courting this youth. It is in

it placed the interests of the party higher than considerations of a formal party democracy and forbade the appearance of a fractional organ, just as it would have to prohibit this in the future also. (Applause.)

Let the members of the opposition who still make play with the slogan "Enrich Yourselves" referring to the peasantry which has been rejected a thousand times by Bucharin himself and by the central committee, produce even one article from the central organ or even one declaration of the central committee in which this slogan has received some new expression. On the contrary, the central committee paid the greatest possible attention to the ideological purity of all articles and speeches in this connection so that the development of the productive forces of the village might not be interpreted as the policy of the party for private capitalist accumulation. The mistake of Bucharin in which he withdrew in time and which he regrets, is in comparison with the mistakes of certain comrades who in October, 1917, twice broke the decisions made under Lenin's leadership, upon the October action, absurdly insignificant.

STALIN pointed out that not only has the opposition no united platform, but it upholds the most contradictory and mutually exclusive standpoints and is only unified upon one point, namely a reform of the secretariat of the central committee. Despite all the absurdity of such a program, this is an undeniable fact. After the twelfth party congress in 1923 a group of comrades elaborated a platform to abolish the politbureau and to transform the secretariat into a political and organizational leading organ consisting of Zinoviev, Trotsky and Stalin. This platform meant that the party should be led without Rykov, Kalinin, Tomsky, Molotov and Bucharin. Nothing came of this program at the time not only because of its lack of principle but also on account of the impossibility of leading the party without these comrades. Stalin declared that he had answered the question at the time with a decisive no and had further declared that if the comrades wanted, he was prepared to give up his place without noise, without either open or concealed discussion, without setting up any demands or asking for guarantees or rights for the minority. (Laughter.) At the mo-

ment exactly the opposite demand, not the politicizing of the secretariat, but its technicalization, not the abolition, but the absorption of the politbureau is proposed. Perhaps such a reform would suit Kamenev, but certainly not the party. (Applause.)

A technical secretariat would hardly be able to prepare all the questions for the politbureau and the organizational bureau in the manner in which this has been previously done. (Interruption, correct.) The demand for the abolition of the politbureau is simply absurd, for the secretariat is subordinate to the politbureau and the latter to the plenary session of the central committee. The opposition habitually talks of the difficulties of the present moment, but it forgets the most dangerous difficulty of all: the danger of disorganizing the party. (Applause.)

The majority of the central committee had this danger in mind when it proposed compromises for a possible agreement to the opposition two days before the party congress. In this letter which was signed by Kalinin, Stalin, Bucharin, Rykov, Rutzat, Tomsky, Molotov and Djerjinsky complete agreement was expressed with the resolution of the Moscow district conference against all the deviations in contradiction with the policy of the party but at the same time it was stressed that in the interests of the maintenance of party unity and to prevent the alienation of the Leningrad organization, one of the best in the party from the central committee, the undersigned were prepared to make various concessions in determining a clear political line thru the party congress, amongst them: To make the resolution of the Moscow party conference the basic of the resolution of the party congress, but to weaken certain formulations, to avoid a mutual polemics between members of the politbureau at the party congress, to condemn the standpunkt of Sarks on the composition of the party and also the standpunkt of Safarov upon state capitalism; in the speeches at the party congress, to carry out the central committee's decision upon the inclusion of a comrade from Leningrad in the secretariat of the central committee immediately after the party congress; to introduce similarly a Leningrad comrade into the editorial staff of the central organ, and in conse-

quence of the unfitness of the present editor of the Leningrad Pravda to appoint a more highly qualified comrade for this post after agreement with the central committee.

THE opposition did not agree with these proposals, it preferred an open obstinate struggle in the party congress. This is its "love of peace." The majority of the central committee remains in all essentials upon the standpoint of this letter. As is known, certain formulations were weakened in the draft of the political resolution in the interests of party peace.

We are against the policy of removals, it is objectionable to us. This however, does not mean that leaders will be permitted to vacillate from side to side with impunity. The party wants unity, and will obtain unity together with Kamenev and Zinoviev if they want it and without Kamenev and Zinoviev if they do not. (Interruption: Correct! Applause.) Party unity presumes a subordination of the minority to the majority. One must not take a discussion too far and forget that we are a ruling party. With regard to the structure of the leading organs, the party will hardly agree to their mutilations. (Interruption: Correct! Applause.)

THE politbureau has already complete power and is subordinate to the plenary session of the central committee, a fact which comrades who have lost their balance appear to forget. The party unity can and will be preserved if the party refuses to allow itself to be intimidated. The party can only be led co-operatively. After Lenin's death it would be nonsense to dream of any other form of party leadership. (Stormy applause.) Should one of us get out of the traces, he will be called to order. With regard to the Leningrad workers, they will certainly now as before, stand in the front ranks of the party. We built up the party together with them, we unrolled the banner of the revolution in October, 1917, and defeated the bourgeoisie together with them, and together with them we shall fight against our difficulties, and I am firmly convinced that the Leningrad workers and Communists will not remain behind their party brothers in the other industrial centers in the struggle for an iron Lenin party unity. (Stormy and protracted applause. Singing of the Internationale.)

FOR THE UNITY OF THE CITY AND LAND

To Approach the Farmer

By J. E. SNYDER.

THE American farmer is as well off as he ever was. He was never well off.

There is a good deal in the above statement. The American farmer used to think that he was "rich" because he owned land and tools regardless of income from products from the land produced by his or hired labor power.

There is no capitalist investment in the world that is so bankrupt, all the time, as the farm investment. If invested capital brings no real return, not even enough to pay for the labor power expended, it is declared a failure and enters into bankruptcy proceedings. The farmer however hangs on, goes behind each year and finally is dispossessed by death or the money loaner.

These things were true long years ago. It is just in recent years that the farmers began to know that he should figure in investment, that is what his land, machinery, live stock, seed, fertilizer, transportation to the local and outside market, labor power, etc. cost him before counting up his "income" on which to pay taxes.

The old men are given the offices of the large body of the union, but the younger men do the actual job of "cooperation." They plant them well in the convention to influence the delegates. Thus the cooperative movement has its nuclei just the same as

Who are the "Big Four" Meat Packers?

ARTICLE I.

Armour and Company.

Armour and Company of Illinois was incorporated in Illinois in 1900 with a charter for 99 years as a consolidation of the various large interests of the firm of Armour and Company which was formed by Philip Armour in 1860. This combine owns Armour and company of New Jersey; Armour Packing company; Armour Car Lines, a consolidation of the Armour Refrigerator Lines; Armour's Stock Express; Armour Tank Line; Fruit Growers Express; Armour Fertilizer company; Armour Grain company; Kentucky Cold Storage company; Eastern Leather company; Armour Leather company and a large interest in the Jeffries Lumber company of Jeffries, Louisiana. It owns the Armour packing houses, fertilizer works, soap factories, glue factories and hair factories in Chicago and packing houses in St. Louis, East St. Louis, South Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Den-

ver, Kansas City, Ft. Worth, Indianapolis, Spokane, Fargo, N. D., Merion, S. D. and other cities. It created the Armour and company of Delaware for the purpose of acquiring Morris' and company and all its subsidiaries. The Morris meat packing plants and business were bought by the Armour-created North American Provision company, which was then "bought" out by the Delaware company.

The Armour Leather company, which was organized to "buy" out the leather interests of Armour and company, was incorporated in Delaware in 1922 to act as the holding company for certain of the Armour packing houses, cold storage plants, the Armour Fertilizer Works and all of the South American and Cuban subsidiaries, and all of the plants the Armour interests have that devoted to the manufacture and distribution of by-products, including the Armour Soap Works, and approximately \$23,000,000 of investments in other fields.

Gobbled Up Morris Interests.

The Morris and company meat packing combine that was gobbled up by Armour and company had packing plants in Chicago, East St. Louis, Ill., St. Joseph, Kansas City, Oklahoma City and Omaha with distribution centers in most of the largest cities of the United States and also in London, Antwerp, Paris, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Berne, Christiansburg and Havana.

Navy League Out Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (P.P.)—Niggardly neglect" of the naval strength of the United States is charged by Wm. Howard Gardner in the U. S. naval institute proceedings, circulated by the navy league. The league spokesman says "parsimony may force upon us such another orgy of war and waste as pacificism did a few years ago." It demands a huge naval expansion program, starting at once.

Write for the Farmers' Section.

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

Robert Minor
Editor

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1926

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THE BIRTHDAYS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN—THE TWO GREAT HEROES OF THE CAPITALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES—ARE CELEBRATED THIS MONTH. THESE TWO REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS OF CAPITALISM'S YOUNGER DAYS ARE ENVELOPED IN A SEMI-RELIGIOUS MIST AND USED AS SYMBOLS OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM WHICH IS NOW OLD AND DECAYING, AND BRUTALLY, POWERFULLY, MURDEROUSLY REACTIONARY. REVOLUTION NO LONGER BELONGS TO CAPITALISM, BUT TO THE PROLETARIAT WHICH WILL DESTROY CAPITALISM.

George Washington the "Father"

By ROBERT MINOR.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was the Father of our Country."

"Abraham Lincoln was the Savior of the Union."

The birthdays of these two great figures of American history are about to be celebrated. All of the banks and stores and some of the factories close on these days, and the industrial workers and white collar slaves are turned loose to celebrate. Big politicians talk and a great deal of propaganda is made for this most powerful of all bourgeois republics on these birthdays of its "Father" and its "Savior".

Do you ever stop to think what is behind these words "Father" and "Savior"? Immediately we recall of the old religious jargon of "God the Father" and "Jesus Christ the Savior." Is there any connection, or is it only an accident that Washington was called the "Father" of our country) and that Lincoln is called the "Savior" (of the union)? Yes, there is at least a shadowy connection. All concepts of religious systems—all images of heavenly government with god on his throne and Jesus and the angels grouped about—all images of heavenly dynasties that have ever existed—are merely imaginary reproduction of

the social systems on earth among real men, with the king or master and the privileged ruling class.

And this image seems to be reflected back from the clouds to the earth again, to envelope in semi-mystic glory the "Father" and the "Savior" of this capitalistic republic.

But why were these particular men, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, chosen to be the national demigods?

Who was George Washington?

There have been many efforts by critical writers to show that Washington was merely an ordinary land-thief and speculator—a sharp, greedy, land-owning aristocrat and owner of many black slaves who never closed his eye to the chance to make a few dollars. In recent times, many efforts among the petty-bourgeois iconoclasts to show in a timid way that Washington "danced all night, flirted with women and liked to drink wine," have caused little tempests of scandal.

For the intelligent American working class all of this is self-evident, and unimportant. Of course Washington was a land speculator, a slave driver, a money grabber, a drinker of wine and a chaser of women. We know that simply because we know that George Washington was the best possible ex-

pression of the dominant classes which made the American revolution of which he was the chief. All the business of life out of which wealth was accumulated consisted of land speculation, trading in general, slave driving on southern plantations; and the earlier beginnings of wage slave driving in manufacturing, out of these sources, and nowhere else, came the greatness of that time, and George Washington was great among his kind.

But the explanation of George Washington is much more important than that.

There had come a time when the contradictions in the colonial system of Great Britain could no longer be held in check. Every where in the most advanced portions of continental Europe the fast growing bourgeois class was fermenting and creating a revolutionary opposition to the old absolute monarchies.

In the thirteen little colonies of Great Britain clinging to the eastern coast of the American continent, these contradictions developed to an extreme degree. In a certain sense, this colonial system on the American continent was the "weakest link" in the system of world economy at the time.

The American colonial trading bourgeoisie and slave owning aristoc-

rats had grown so powerful as to already feel that they no longer required the military protection of England. The war between England and France in which took the American form of the so-called "French and Indian war" had developed the military capacity and the confidence of the American colonial wealthy classes.

In this war George Washington was developed into a man of military experience. Washington was far from being a weak figure. Appointed a colonel when a mere boy of 22, George showed qualities that were to be useful in his revolutionary part later on.

He was with General Braddock when the British forces were disastrously defeated by the French and Indians. In this defeat George, as commander of the colonial irregular troops, is said to have done fairly well in saving the regulars from annihilation. But in doing so he learned a great lesson in the weakness of the methods of the classic military school of Europe for application under the conditions of fighting in the backwoods. This lesson Washington was able later to extend into a greater lesson—one that is good even to this day—that the military science undergoes a deep change in the conditions of revolutionary civil warfare.

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(Continued from page 1).

The clashes between the legitimate government and the dissatisfied propertied classes had come to the point of violent skirmishes. To meet the needs of the situation, and to protect their efforts to evade the custom laws of the government—evasions which are correctly called smuggling—the mercantile classes of the American government formed a secret, underground, armed organization under the name of the minuteman.

Many conferences of the wealthy colonials took place, either secretly or in places out of reach of the government. These conferences became more and more open. The general opinion was not in favor of secession from Great Britain, but for organized resistance against the enforcement of the laws which touched the pocketbooks of the colonials.

But the isolated complaints against the government's actions inevitably flowed together and took an ideological form. In France the bourgeois thinkers were putting the complaints of the bourgeoisie against the monarchy into ideological form with a philosophy of republicanism. Freedom of trade was needed, equality of merchants and manufacturers with the decadent nobles, fraternal solidarity of the bourgeois for the shaping of national institutions—and these material needs were translated into the political slogans, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!"

The French bourgeois revolutionary ideology seeped into all corners of the world and helped to crystallize and clarify the purposes of the bourgeoisie everywhere. French that became an inspiration to the comparatively meagre intellectual circles of the British colonies in America. Elegant masters of great slave estates, such as Thomas Jefferson, sat and enthused over (and plagiarized) French pamph-

lets on "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

George Washington seemed rather immune to the philosophical side of it, perhaps partly because he had very little education, reading was hard work for him, and for any finished writing he had to have assistance. Nevertheless he was a good revolutionist in his way and caught some of the spirit of his time.

Washington attended as a delegate to the first Continental Congress in 1774, where he made no speeches and generally gave the impression of being rather "dumb"—but he showed some understanding of coming events, for when he did open his mouth it was to say that "blood will be spilled."

As events moved forward more to action and less to oratory, Washington played a more distinct part. The second continental congress came together in March 1775, and here George served very capably on committees for fortifying New York, for collecting ammunition, raising money, and for working out rules for a revolutionary army. Otherwise he did little but to strut about in the only military uniform at the congress. This is more significant than it sounds. Under the conditions of the time, it was by no means certain whether the wealthy leaders of the different colonies were really going to hang together in the fight resistance to the government. It was not yet decided that a revolutionary war for independence would be undertaken. The fighting was going on in Massachusetts, and the commercial bourgeoisie of that colony was not sure that the slave colonies would come into the fight and stand together with them. John Adams, the leader of the Massachusetts delegation to the congress, wanting to ensure the agreement of the leading southern colony with the northern merchants, made the shrewd motion that the appointment as military commander be given

to the Virginia leader, George Washington.

The appointment of Washington was agreed upon. George Washington was well started to become the "Father of the Country."

He was a capable insurrectionary leader, driving the British army out of Boston for John Adams' merchant clique, and then plunged into preparations for further fighting.

On July 4, 1776, came the famous meeting at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed. The revolution from then on took the form of open, armed insurrection, a civil war for the complete overthrow of the government on American soil.

A combination of circumstances were favorable to the revolution. England was involved in a much bigger war with the French empire and communication with the scene of the colonial war was slow and difficult. England gave up the struggle—the revolution had won.

The American revolutionary war shot a great flame into the sky—a flame of revolutionary reality, which was seen in all countries where the bourgeoisie groaned under feudal restrictions. It gave acceleration to the fast development of the great French revolution which broke out within a decade, the successful slave revolution in Haiti, and the Napoleonic wars which opened the continent of Europe to modern bourgeois production. It is little to be wondered that its ablest leader in action should stand out big in history.

But Washington hadn't yet finished his job of becoming the "Father of his Country."

Within a few months after signing the peace with England the American big landlords and merchants turned about and with brutal force suppressed the small farmers who looked for something for themselves out of the revolution as against the exploitation by the big land lords and city mer-

chants. The class struggle of the small farmers showed frightening possibilities to the wealthy classes, and the chaos of economic breakdown throughout the colonies seemed hopeless.

At the same time in the state of Georgia where the slave population vastly outnumbered the white ruling class, an insipient slave revolution was considered to be at the point of outbreak.

The revolutionary ferment had gone further than the "revolutionary fathers" wanted it to.

A unifying force and symbol had to be found. There was a serious movement, more or less secret, for the unification of the thirteen colonies under a king. A German prince was to be imported as the founder of an American dynasty. Many of the American "revolutionary fathers" were involved in this movement. If this movement had succeeded, George Washington would never have been known as the "Father of the Country," but some German prince would have become the "Father of the Country."

The common danger drove together the leading figures of the propertied classes of the thirteen states. Again they assembled in 1787 at Philadelphia in a long secret conference which had for its purpose the solution of the crisis. This conference resulted in the adoption of the constitution of United States which for its first time declared an end to the separate national existence of the thirteen states and declared all to constitute a single nation united under the name of the United States of America.

The final solution of the question of civil government had been reached. The idea of the German prince was laid aside and George Washington was selected as the best unifying figure to hold the torn little country together. Washington was elected president.

George Washington became the "Father of the Country."

LINCOLN THE "SAVIOR" OF THE UNION - By Robert Minor

Abraham Lincoln, born on a Kentucky farm in 1809 of "poor white" parents of the wandering half-farmer, half-laborer class, spent his early years in small towns of Illinois. In his entire life he had altogether about twelve months of schooling, and at the age of twenty-one he could barely read, write and do simple arithmetic.

Abe worked as a flat-boat laborer on the Mississippi river and later as a village store clerk at New Salem, Illinois, where he soon acquired a reputation as a wrestler and all-around village athlete, as well as a teller of what are called "smutty stories" and a writer of anti-religious satires to be read for amusement to the gaping circle around the stove of the country store. The store failed and Abe, very hard up for a job, decided to use his village reputation as a candidate for the Illinois house of representatives. He was then 23 years old. Failing to be elected, Abe joined a military company to fight Indians, was promoted to be a captain, got into trouble and resigned without having been in any fight.

Lincoln then tried his hand as a storekeeper, but soon failed because of his partner's drunken habits. Abe drifted from job to job as country postmaster, deputy surveyor, etc.

But the clouds of the coming big social clash were already gathering in 1834, and Abe, by the very fact of his wandering, shifting habits of life, had acquired a sensitive mind for social currents. He was elected to the Illinois house of representatives in 1834.

While in the legislature, Lincoln studied law with borrowed books, and two years later was a practicing attorney. He soon made himself a reputation as a railroad lawyer in the struggle that was going on for the breaking down the old legal forms which obstructed the advance of railroad building. Lincoln was fitting himself into the currents of history that led forward in the development of American capitalism.

In the Illinois legislature he quickly learned to enlarge his village social instincts into instincts for national

politics. His early taste for writing crude anti-religious satires was curbed. The slavery question was slowly unfolding as the question on which the politicians of the day would make or break themselves. Lincoln took his position: Slavery was wrong and bad policy, but congress had no power to abolish it, and abolition agitation did more harm than good. On this platform Lincoln caught many political winds and soared upward and onward in his career.

In 1846 he made the race as the candidate of the Whig party against a preacher on the democratic ticket, and was elected to the national house of representatives. At Washington Lincoln's political abilities were soon put to the test. Under the domination of the southern cotton oligarchy, the United States entered into a war of conquest against Mexico—basically a war for more slave territory. Lincoln opposed the war, an act which for the time being severely retarded his political career.

Abe's understanding of the part the slavery question was to play in coming history was rapidly developed and he took a more and more definite position. His powers of oratory had developed to great proportions, bringing him the opportunity of his life when he was chosen to oppose the powerful democratic leader, Stephen A. Douglas, in public debates.

The Mexican war over, the cotton oligarchy, having conquered Mexico and taken the vast territory of the west thru its control of the United States government and army, was now determined to profit by its gains by extending the slave plantation system throughout the west to California.

Northern capitalist economy also lusted for the extension of its own system into the great empire of the west, and the two ambitions could not both be realized.

In 1849 discovery of immense gold deposits in California carried a great rush of settlers from the northern states to the coast, stimulating the northern capitalist class' yearning to take the great golden west for its own. Railroads must pierce the Rocky Mountains and claim that priceless empire as an outlet for the eastern factory system.

So the southern slave oligarchy in 1854, thru its domination of congress, took the fatal step of repealing the Missouri compromise and opening the west to become either slave or free according to the vote of the settlers. Immediately began the rush of slave owners and of free farmers, and between these opened up a bloody civil war in the territory of Kansas.

The completion of the American capitalist class revolution had now to be fulfilled.

To obtain this political power—in its own hands alone, without sharing it with another power with which some more compromises would have to be made—it became historically necessary for the industrial capitalist class to have the absolute possession and direction of a mass political party. The two existing large political parties were the Whig party and the democratic party. But both were products of the past, of the compromises of a time when compromise was still possible.

It was necessary to create a new party, owned and controlled completely by the class that was struggling toward political power. It became necessary for the capitalist class to organize its most conscious elements into a new political party to lead the struggle.

In 1854 this political party was formed—the republican party.

At the first state convention of the new party in Illinois in 1856 the long, lean, backwoods lawyer, Abraham Lincoln, came in to participate and to play a leading part. His abilities quickly dominated the convention and precipitated him into national politics. As the democratic leader, Stephen A. Douglas, was a U.S. senator from Illinois, Lincoln became an "expedient" national leader against Douglas.

As the fatal year 1860 approached the political crisis grew in proportions. The industrial stagnation continued, and thereby fed the flames of politics and swelled the ranks of the new party. Defeated in 1856, the republican party was stronger in 1860, and the leadership of the democrat Douglas increased the importance of the rival Illinois leader, Lincoln.

At the beginning of the presidential election of 1860, the gaunt and

slouchy western railroad lawyer and politician, Abraham Lincoln, went to New York. All that he did there is not on record, but from that time on he was known to be acceptable to the big business interests of New York—a fact publicly attributed to an able piece of oratory at Cooper Union.

At the republican national convention at Chicago in May, 1860, Lincoln appeared as a presidential candidate, with a large crowd of hired "claqueurs" employed to make wild outbursts of applause at every mention of his name. When the voting was in doubt the delegates controlled by another candidate, Simon Cameron, were swung to Lincoln, and Lincoln was nominated. (Later, after his election, Lincoln appointed Simon Cameron as secretary of war.)

As the republican platform called for the shutting off of all extension of slavery into the west, the shrewdest men of the day knew that this was an election which would be followed by civil war. After a flaming campaign in which Lincoln himself stayed at home and shrewdly kept his mouth shut most of the time, Lincoln was elected on a minority of the popular votes because of the split in the democratic party.

Before the inauguration of Lincoln the southern states began to secede from the Union. Lincoln came into Washington under conditions which made many believe that he would be killed on the streets.

Lincoln seems to have understood better than most of his colleagues that he was taking a post as leader of a civil war. There can be no denial of his greatness. Ethical questions of his "moral" character are meaningless. He understood fairly well how to play a part in a struggle that was in a definite way a revolutionary part. The bourgeoisie has need of ethics; the proletariat has not. Altho Lincoln was not a proletarian revolutionist, he was a leader of the bourgeoisie at a time when the bourgeoisie still had to complete its revolution.

The government of the "Confederate States of America" was formed by the slave oligarchy at Richmond, basing its action upon a legal claim (widely credited at the time) that the U.S. (Continued on page 3)

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constitution was an agreement between sovereign states and that any state had a right to secede when the union no longer accorded with their interests.

There were many who thought that the secession of the south settled the matter. If we might imagine life to be a different thing from what it is, and to be what the professors and the social-democrats think it to be, we could imagine Lincoln consulting some law books and deciding to "let them go their way" as so many petty-bourgeois pacifists in the north screamed that he should.

But life is not that way. The manufacturing north needed the agricultural, cotton growing south as a part of the national unit, and any questions of legality are the most pernicious play upon words; the north under Lincoln's leadership beat the south into submission and in doing so fulfilled its role in history.

Lincoln cleverly managed the question of the relief of Fort Sumter in such a way that the south became the aggressor, and thereby Lincoln's task of getting the wavering elements of the north to support him was lightened.

With a large proportion of the professional military elements deserting to the south, and with a long series of defeats for his raw armies, Lincoln persisted thru four years of the bloodiest warfare that had been known in modern times.

Only after two years of war and while facing what seemed to be danger of complete defeat, did Lincoln approach the question of abolition of

slavery. The first proclamation on the subject was merely a threat declaring that if, after January 1, 1863, the south had not laid down its arms, any territory still in arms against the Union would be declared free territory. In other words, it was not to be essentially an emancipation but a confiscation of slaves as a means of punishment to the masters. The final "Emancipation Proclamation" on January 1, 1863, however, carried the matter beyond any possibility of returning.

Lincoln's whole course in regard to slavery, if measured by the standards of proletarian revolutionary leaders, was weak and mean. But Lincoln was not a proletarian revolutionary leader, and for his bourgeois purposes he followed a consistent course in a strong, forceful manner. When he needed the emancipation of Negroes, not for the Negroes' sake, but for the bourgeois' sake, he moved with an iron hand. He acted always for his own class, bearing in mind the danger of going too far with a toiling class which would ultimately be an inherent enemy. He went only so far as necessary, and only when no other course was open, in loosening the chains of toilers.

A dramatic incident of the war time is a singular illustration of the bourgeois-revolutionary character of Lincoln's role. A very powerful and truly magnificent figure of the time was Frederick Douglass, a runaway Negro slave laborer whose able leadership dominated the militant wing of the abolition movement and split it away from a pacifist William Lloyd Garrison. Fred Douglass visited Lin-

coln to demand that the Negroes be recruited in the army to fight for their own liberation. The shrewd Negro leader seemed to sense the inherent revolutionary quality of the war (as Karl Marx did in a greater degree as shown by his letter to Lincoln), and to understand that an armed Negro population would carry his people farther than they were likely otherwise to go. But Lincoln also understood, from his own class viewpoint, and did not consent to recruit Negro soldiers until much later and then only to a severely restricted degree.

Lincoln led the last stage of the American bourgeois revolution to its successful completion, and more could not be expected of Lincoln.

Lincoln symbolizes for the American capitalist class the completion of its conquest of power. But he is conceived in a static sort of a way. Lincoln is semi-defied as the symbol of things as they are—a symbol opposed to change. His dynamic role as revolutionist is not clarified, for his shadowy image, surrounded with a haze of almost religious mysticism, becomes one of the weapons for the support of a decaying, doubly brutal, murderous capitalist system which he served in its younger days when it was brutal, it is true, but still revolutionary and therefore still leading forward.

What does Abraham Lincoln mean to the WORKING CLASS?

This matter must not be confused, as so many flabby "socialists" attempt to confuse it, by quoting certain passages of speeches which throw a little sop in a crafty way to working class psychology.

Lincoln cannot be the hero of the proletariat of today. But, while repelling all the puerile worship of Lincoln as a symbol of the capitalist wage slave system of today—the proletariat can learn a great deal from Lincoln and his part in history.

First, let us learn from Lincoln as we learn from the better revolutionists, Marx and Lenin, that no ruling, propertied class (whether it be a chattel slave oligarchy or a capitalist oligarchy) ever did or ever will give up the basis of its power and its wealth without resorting to every means of force and violence, civil war and murder, even to the point of extinction of civilization, so far as such means may be in its power.

Second, let us learn from the same sources what a class political party is: that in its full development a class political party, whether it be the republican party of a young revolutionary capitalist class, or whether it be a Communist Party of the working class—is a mass organization of the most conscious members of its class, becoming its class' organ of leadership, not merely to put ballots in boxes, but to put its class in power as the ruling class, going thru whatever actions are required by history, including parliamentary elections, maneuvers, civil war and iron dictatorship (as the republican party did), for the one purpose of placing its class in power as the ruling class and thus becoming able to shape society to its mold.

Of course, there are differences between the working class party and the capitalist class party—but of those we can learn from Lenin.

Whither American Federation of Labor

By "MORR," A Plumber

OUR great chief, the president of the American Federation of Labor, has found the labor movement too narrow and limited for him. He has already organized the American workers and accomplished for them the millennium. Now, out of his abundance and leisure, he is entertaining our enemies with sweet songs of the common aims and identity of interests between capital and labor.

Last month President Green spoke before the Taylor Society for elimination of waste and speeding up of production. There is a comment on this speech in "Babson's Reports" of Jan. 1926 (a bulletin issued by the Babson statistical agency for business men and manufacturers) Babson says:

"All this indicates that slowly but surely a new spirit of co-operation between capital and labor is expressing itself. We (the capitalist interests, M.) consider this attitude of labor one of the most helpful signs in the present industrial situation."

It is interesting to note that while Green spoke on labor being interested in speeding up production, the "Manufacturers News" of Jan. 23 (official organ of the manufacturers' association) features two calls to the manufacturers to slow down production in view of a possible crisis due to over production. It shows the consistency of the policy of President Green and his like.

But the climax of class treachery has been reached by President Green in a speech before the Newark, Ohio, chamber of commerce, last month. (Printed in the American Labor World of Jan. 1926). This is what he said:

"Such meetings as these are not held in many other countries or in many other lands. At an industrial round table conference held in New York recently, the Honorable Alton B. Parker, chairman of the conference, made the following amazing statement:

"I wonder how many of us appreciate the fact that ours is the only country in the world today where such a conference as this could be held!

"The conferees were representatives of capital, industry, and labor. They were assembled for the express purpose of discussing two topics of profound interest, 'Eliminate Industrial Waste,—Minimize Industrial Controversy!'"

Then President Green went on telling the chamber of commerce about Judge Parker's description of class struggle and hatred in all the countries of Europe, and Green concluded:

"If we, as American citizens properly appreciate the significance of this statement, we must feel deeply gratified when we comprehend the fact that the American labor movement is sound and constructive and that we live in a country where class distinction and class hatred can have no place in the industrial and social life."

These words were spoken by Mr. Green at the same time when the anthracite strike was in its fifth month with the operators determined to starve the 158,000 miners in order to break their ranks. President Green spoke thus to the chamber of Commerce, the bitterest enemies of labor, at the end of a year when 370 wage reductions took place. The past year was the worst one in wage reductions since 1922, when the textile and railway shopmen strikes were broken by the government injunctions. President Green is optimistic; but let us look at the following statistics in the "Babson's Reports":

Year	Wage increases	Wage reductions
1923	1,470	31
1924	494	239
1925	305	370

And remarkable, the reductions have taken place in the more basic industries where great numbers of workers are employed. If Green would have had the labor movement at heart he would not rejoice in looking at the trend of wages.

". . . We live in a country where class distinction and class hatred can have no place in the industrial and social life." If we have actually reached the millennium, then why keep up the trade union movement? The answer to that we find in the same speech of Mr. Green:

". . . Suppose it were possible to destroy the bona-fide labor movement of America. Who would suffer most? Would working men and women remain passive and unorganized? What would be their state of mind as a result of the destruction of the labor organizations which they have worked so hard to create and build? What do you think would be their reaction when the economic pressure became so intolerable and unbearable, following the destruction of their economic defense? I ask in all seriousness

would you, if you could, destroy a rational constructive, patriotic businesslike organization of labor and thereby risk the formation of and organization of a destructive force which would manifest the same spirit in America as shown in Europe—the spirit of revenue, of hate and destruction?"

This is a frank expression on the part of President Green, as to the function of the A. F. of L. "Who would suffer most?" Green's answer is clear. The ruling class of America. In either words the present clique dominating the A. F. of L. is a tool in the hands of the capitalists to keep in check the rebellious and militant forces of the workers.

Mr. Green, if the business men whom you were addressing are wise enough, your plea will have its effect

They will not crush you. You are saving them the trouble of building up company unions. The B. & O. plan has proven that, the railway labor act before congress, which has the mutual consent of the railway companies and railway unions, is another proof of that.

It will remain for the militant left wing workers within the unions to bring the American Federation of Labor to life again. Beware that day, Mr. Green, when the militant current shall sweep thru the unions! The workers will not remain long without organizations of economic defense. Quite right. They must have organizations not only for economic defense, but also for economic attack. This we shall have! The workers are awakening towards the need of riding themselves of their present

Hail Plutocrat

By Henry Roenne.

YOU are the salt of the earth indeed,

The sour salt of the earth,
You have one god, the god of speed,
The dizzy dance of your boundless greed,
The substitute for the dreams you need
To bring your heart rebirth.

What of the men you have ground to dust—

Ground on your whirling wheel . . .
What of your empty nights of lust,
What of your women you cannot trust,
The women you cannot love yet must
Before you perish by steel.

You are the king of the world, ah yes,

The king of the world gone mad . . .
You grovel supreme in your loneliness,
And what you envy you must oppress
For you have none of that happiness
Which makes us humans sad.

Go strut about in your pompous pride,

And mock with your lip upcurled—
We see the rot of your brain inside,
The awful fate that your sneers deride,
The monstrous fear that you cannot hide—
You—the king of the world!

By Henry George Weiss.

MILES and miles of muddy ditches, tangled wire, shell-torn earth, and suffering humanity stretched out into a drizzly night. Think of a railroad wreck, the wake of a Kansas cyclone, the back-roads of a rural county after a heavy down-pour of rain, the infernal din of pneumatic rivetting machines in a shipbuilding yard. Think of the feel of wet clothes, oozy slime, numb fingers, chattering teeth, swollen feet. And then distribute all these things along three hundred miles of rotting garbage; multiply them by a million, and the more cheerful details of the picture I am trying to present are yours.

Just back from forty days straight in the trenches, Lieutenant Armont lounged in his squalid quarters and dreamed of Hilda—Hilda the little German maid, blue-eyed and rope-haired; Hilda, as straight and as fearless as a boy; Hilda, who had kissed him one night in the shade of a linden tree and pledged him her troth.

He closed his eyes and saw the crooked streets of the quaint Lorraine town; the low stoop where he had so often sat with her; the feeble old watchmaker, her father, who had served with the Prussian army in '71, and garrulously told of licking the French, until his—Armont's—nerves were on edge.

The cigarette burned unheeded until it scorched his lips, and he threw it away with a curse.

God! how happy he had been the day he left for Paris. She had seen him off at the station and kissed him au revoir. Not goodbye, only au revoir. They were to be married on his return. His return! He groaned aloud. He had never returned. An archduke had died in Serbia; a sword had rattled in Prussia; a bear had growled in the domain of the czar, and the day that was to grace his nuptials found him entrenched in front of Paris with a million other men, his immediate world blotted out with the hideous figure of war.

A year had passed since then; a year in which he had gone thru a thousand hells; a year that had brought in its flight not one word of his sweetheart.

O damn war! damn war! How many times had he damned war? And wept and raved. But that was at first. Now he had schooled himself to endure. Only an undercurrent of dragging hopelessness sucked ever at his feet and made the coarse pleasures obtainable even within this shadow of death and madness powerless to lift him out of its grip.

He laughed at a fellow officer's crude jest and lit another cigarette. The rain was seeping thru the sagging roof and a pool of water lay underfoot. Inwardly he was crying Hilda.

Hilda. The crazy door swung open with a bang and an orderly entered. Stiff as a ramrod he saluted.

"Colonel M.'s compliments, and would Lieutenant Armont report at headquarters at once?"

Lieutenant Armont would, and did. Wrapped in his greatcoat he plowed thru the rain and muck, cursing at every step. The colonel greeted him formally.

"Lieutenant, you will arrange to have a squad of your men prepare a grave in the waste to the south of the main billets, and there await the arrival of Captain X. with a prisoner, a spy, who will be executed in the usual manner."

Lieutenant Armont saluted and retired. A spy... to be shot. Poor devil! He ordered out his squad and gloomily smoked a cigarette as the wet sod was turned. God! he hated the job. Ten, fifteen minutes passed. The men finished the grave. He glanced at his wrist watch. Three fifty-five. Dark as hades. Slowly, persistently the drizzle fell. There was the rattle of accoutrement, a sharp challenge, then the captain and his party loomed ghostly in the mist.

The captain mumbled thru the reading of the charge. The prisoner said never a word. His head was bowed, and the greatcoat swathing him trailed the ground. Against the stonewall of a basement ruin they stood him. A lighted flare struggled to throw his figure into relief. At the word of command the men fell in.

"Ready!"
God, it was cold!
"Aim!"

The Spy



LENIN AND THE CO-OPERA

DURING the pre-revolutionary period, the idea that the cooperative movement is the best dumping-ground for the most opportunist elements was commonly prevalent among the social democratic parties. The left wing in these parties was satisfied to get rid of the ultra-reformists by this means. Undoubtedly the reformist political conception of cooperation indirectly strengthened this practice. The reformist tenet about cooperation proclaimed that cooperation is something complete by itself, independent from social conditions and the class struggle.

Lenin as a Marxian and revolutionist, analyzed cooperation from the standpoint of the class struggle. He understood that the cooperative movement is a mass movement of the proletariat and petty-bourgeoisie against capitalist exploitation, and therefore a phase of the class strug-

gle. Lenin understood that because certain economic conditions create cooperation, it cannot be independent from these conditions, but must change according to the changing of conditions.

Lenin did not ignore the cooperative question as a minor one. He considered this question from the viewpoint of how the cooperative movement is able to help the class struggle upon the answer he based his tactics.

Producers' and Credit Cooperatives.

Already as early as in his polemics against the populists, Lenin dealt with the cooperative question. During this early period, a wave of enthusiasm for agricultural (producers') and credit cooperatives was aroused in Russia. These cooperatives were to be the means for peaceful evolution into socialism without a revolution. First the populists fought this conception, but later, with the waning of

their revolutionary character joined with the liberal and intellectual and Zemstvo in propaganda for credit deserting their revolution.

Lenin fought bitterly against the cooperative ideas of the populists. He pointed out that the cooperatives would serve only the to-do peasants and the poor would be left outside. The development of big estate business of revolutionaries must help only the exploiters. The producers' and credit cooperatives as the populists and comp. help the cause of revolution. He pointed out how ridiculous it was to think that the small producers (artels) would mean of peaceful evolutionism without revolutionalization of production.

at the face. The light played on the Mother of Christ, was he mad, dream face with the bloody froth on the lips, glazing blue eyes. That face! Whose? No, no, it couldn't be! With a cry of terrible horror he seized the boy by the shoulders and lifted the head to the height of his shoulder. The captain stepped forward.

"Lieutenant, what does this mean?" he began, then stopped, for Lieutenant look was a thing to appall. He was still to the face of the dead woman and like a madman, "Hilda! Hilda!"

The lieutenant shivered.
"Fire!"
The rattle of musketry fell on the air like the dirge of doom.
The prisoner buckled at the knees, hung irresolutely a moment then sprawled forward in a ghastly heap. The cap fell from the head and a wealth of hair surged out and showed yellow under the light of the flare.
With an oath of surprise the lieutenant leaped forward.
"My God, it's a woman!"
He gently turned the body over and looked

Reactionaries in the Labor Movement--By Lenin

LENIN'S article "On the Tasks of the Third International," an excerpt from which we are offering our readers today, is one of the most brilliant writings that came from his pen.

On April 14, 1919, in the French social-patriotic paper, *L'Humanité* (which has since then been taken away from the social-patriots and become a good Communist Party organ), there appeared an editorial under the title, "The Third International." The editorial was signed by Ramsay MacDonald, the well known leader of the English labor party. Ramsay MacDonald in this editorial deplored the formation of the Communist International and attempted to show that the split caused in the socialist movement thru the organization of this Third (the Communist) International was not justifiable. It was in reply to this editorial, in which, in the words of Lenin, "There are more falsehoods than words," that Lenin wrote the following words. The article was completed on the 14th of July and printed in the fourth issue of the "Communist International" on August 1, 1919.

By Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin.

RAMSAY MacDONALD knows very well that we built the Third International and broke off unreservedly with the Second International because we became convinced in its hopelessness, its incorrigibility in its role as the servant of imperialism, as a transmitter of the bourgeois influence, bourgeois falsehood and bourgeois corruption within the labor movement. If Ramsay MacDonald, wishing to discuss the Third International, evades the essence of the matter, goes round and about, does not speak of the thing that ought to be spoken of—this is his fault and his crime. For the proletariat is in need of the truth and there is nothing more harmful to its cause than a plausible, decorous, provincial falsehood.

THE question of imperialism and its connection with opportunism in the labor movement—with the betrayal of the workers' cause by the labor leaders—was formulated long, long ago.

Marx and Engels in the course of forty years, from 1852 to 1892, constantly pointed to the bourgeois transformation (bourgeoisization) of the top layers of the working class of England as a consequence of its economic peculiarities (colonies, monopoly in the world market, etc.). Marx conquered for himself in the seventies of the past century the honor of being hated by the base heroes of the "Bern" international tendency of his day, of the opportunists and of the reformists, because he branded many of the leaders of the English trade unions as men who sold themselves out to the bourgeoisie or who were paid by the bourgeoisie for services rendered to its class, services rendered inside of the labor movement.

At the time of the Anglo-Boer war, the Anglo-Saxon press stated the question of imperialism quite clearly as the latest (and the last) stage of capitalism. If my memory does not fail me, it was none other than Ramsey MacDonald himself who then left the "Fabian Society," that prototype of the Bern "International," that hot-house and pattern of opportunism which was characterized with ingenious force, clarity and truth by Engels in his correspondence with Sorge. "Fabian imperialism"—such was then the current expression in English socialist literature. If Ramsey MacDonald has forgotten this—then so much the worse for him.

"Fabian imperialism" and "social imperialism" are one and the same: socialism in words, imperialism in deeds, the growing of

opportunism into imperialism. This phenomenon has now become, during the war of 1914-1918 and after the war, a universal fact. The lack of understanding of this fact is the greatest blindness of the yellow Bern "international," and its greatest crime. Opportunism or reformism inevitably had to grow into socialist imperialism or social Chauvinism of universal historic significance; for imperialism has produced a handful of most wealthy advanced nations, robbing the entire world and by this very fact has allowed the bourgeoisie of these countries to bribe the upper strata of the working class of these countries at an expense charged to their monopolist super-profit (imperialism is monopolist capitalism).

Not to see the economic inevitability of this fact under imperialism, is possible only to those who are either all-around ignoramus or else hypocrites who deceive the workers, repeating generalities concerning capitalism and thus screening the bitter truth of the passage of an entire current in socialism over to the side of the imperialist bourgeoisie.

And out of this fact spring two undisputable conclusions:

The first conclusion: The Bern "international," in its real historical and political role, regardless of the good will and innocent wishes of any of its members, is in fact an organization of the agents of international imperialism, acting inside of the labor movement, conducting within the labor movement the bourgeois influence, bourgeois ideas, bourgeois falsehood and bourgeois corruption.

In countries of long-standing democratic parliamentary culture, the bourgeoisie has learned splendidly how to act, not alone by means of violence, but also by deceit, bribery and flattery—using the most subtle forms of these methods. It is not for nothing that the "breakfasts" of the English "labor leaders" (that is of the lackeys of the bourgeoisie in the job of duping the workers) have acquired notoriety—and Engels has even spoken of them. Of the same order of things is the "charming" reception of the social-traitor Merheim by Monsieur Clemenceau, the kind receptions of the leaders of the Bern "international" by the ministers of the entente, etc., etc. "You will train them and we shall buy them," said one clever English capitalist woman to Mr. Social-Imperialist Hyndman, who told in his memoirs how this madam—more sagacious than all the leaders of the Bern "international" put together—evaluated the "laborers" of the socialist-intellectuals in the training of the socialist leaders from the ranks of the workers.

During the war, when the Vanderveldes, the Brantings and all this band of traitors, arranged "international" conferences, the French bourgeois newspapers very venomously and very truthfully jeered: "These Vanderveldes suffer from a kind of St. Vitus dance. As men suffering with this sickness are unable to say two phrases without a strange contraction of the muscles of the face, so the Vanderveldes are unable to make a political move without repeating like a parrot the words: Internationalism, socialism, international solidarity of the workers, revolution of the proletariat, etc. Let them repeat no matter what sacramental formulae, if only they help to lead the workers by the noses and render service to us, the capitalists, in conducting the imperialist war and the enslavement of the workers."

The English and the French bourgeois are at times very clever and splendidly appreciate the lackeys' role of the Bern "international."

By George Halonen

After the Revolution.

The revolution changed the social conditions in Russia. The exploiters were overthrown and workers captured political power. Therefore, the purpose of cooperation changed accordingly. Lenin's last article which was published after his death was about cooperation. In this he emphasizes the importance of cooperation. Now the producers' cooperatives and credit unions in villages are of great importance. The consumers cooperatives have also different purposes than before the revolution. The class struggle has attained its highest outcome, the dictatorship of the proletariat. Now is the time to build the new society. In this work the cooperative organizations of the peasants and workers must be brought nearer to each other.

The gist of Lenin's teachings about cooperatives is that before the revolution the cooperative movement must help the workers to attain state power, and after the revolution the cooperatives must help the workers to build the new society.

"It appears to me that we pay too little attention to the cooperatives," said Lenin. This is true even in America. The cooperative movement, although at present comparatively weak, is a movement which we must not ignore, but on the contrary try to solve in the light of "how can the cooperative movement best serve the class struggle?" To solve this problem, we must take part in the practical work of the cooperatives.

ATIVES

realized in the small villages, but instead it required the expropriation of the bloodsuckers who have monopolized the means of production, "and this requires fight, fight and fight and not meaningless, narrowminded bourgeois morals."

Consumers Cooperation.

The consumers cooperative movement Lenin regarded of great importance for the revolutionary movement. One has only to recall the Copenhagen congress of the socialist international (1910) to see Lenin's position on this question. It is very significant that Lenin, the great revolutionist, considered the cooperative question so important that he was one of the Russian delegates to the subcommission of the congress which considered this question. The cooperative movement at that time was already a big movement and throughout a reformist movement. Lenin, however, did not abandon this movement because it was reformist, but on the contrary fought bitterly to win it over for revolutionary purposes. The reformists understood better than many revolutionists the importance of controlling this big mass movement. No wonder that the cooperative question was one in which the reformists fought the Marxian revolutionists most bitterly. Lenin not only debated with the opportunists in the sessions of the commission, but he also submitted his own thesis. As this thesis very clearly pointed out Lenin's con-

ception of cooperation, we give it here:

Thesis Proposed by Lenin.

"The congress declares:

"1. That the proletarian consumers' cooperatives improve the conditions of the working class by reducing the exploitation of all kinds of middlemen, by exerting an influence in the working conditions of the workers in the distribution of products, and by giving them better conditions for its own employees.

"On the other hand, the congress declares:

"1. That the betterment achieved thru the help of the cooperatives is insignificant so long as the means of production are in the hands of that class whose overthrow is essential for the realization of socialism.

"2. That the cooperatives are not organs of the immediate struggle against capitalism, and that they with other similar organizations of the other classes, may develop the illusion that they (these organizations) are means by which the social question can be solved without a class struggle and overthrow of the bourgeoisie.

"The congress demands the workers of all countries:

"a. To join as members in the proletarian cooperatives, help their development and thereby to defend the democratic character of these organizations.

"b. Thru indefatigable socialist propaganda in the cooperatives to help the workers better understand the idea of the class struggle and socialism.

"c. At the same time to endeavor to bring all the different forms of the labor movement to as complete unity as possible.

"The congress also declares, that the producers cooperatives benefit the fight of the working class only when they are integral part of the consumers' cooperatives."

Lenin's thesis was not adopted. However, the fighting attitude of Lenin and the other revolutionist members in the subcommission compelled the reformists to present to the congress a resolution in which the main principles about cooperation as advocated by Lenin were adopted.

Lenin considered the cooperative question as discussed in the Copenhagen congress so important that he wrote in the bolshevist newspaper Social Democrat a special article, "The Cooperative Question in the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen." In this he points out that in the main the cooperative resolution adopted contains right interpretations of the principles, but that it is not clear enough because it was a compromise resolution. The article concludes with: "The fight against the reformists is only postponed, and will inevitably be resumed."

Chinese Eastern Railway - By James H. Dolsen.

By James H. Dolsen.

THE struggle between England and Germany for control of the Bagdad railway was one of the most important of those clashes in imperialist policy which led to the world war. Is the struggle for control of the Chinese Eastern railway to play a corresponding role—not as between two imperialist systems, this time, but as between imperialism on one hand and the anti-imperialist Soviet Union—as suggested by the drama of events which in the Far East are so rapidly leading to a new world conflict? The arbitrary arrest of Ivanov, the Russian general manager of that road, by Chang Tso Lin, the Chinese military dictator of Manchuria, in utter violation of treaties signed by Chang himself, the despatch of an ultimatum of this subject by the Soviet government, and the subsequent release of Ivanov, reveal the existence of such a struggle, and its close connection with the effort of the great imperialist powers to obtain an advantageous position in China from which to launch another attack upon the workers' republic. It is well known that the Japanese government owns Chang Tso Lin, and that in recent months he has received financial assistance from the British also. The former bandit chief would hardly have dared defy the Soviet government unless assured the backing of outside powers. His hasty release of Ivanov does not at all contradict this inference. It merely indicates that the situation from an imperialist standpoint, did not momentarily present favorable conditions for a war against the Soviet Union. The crisis, therefore, is only temporarily overcome.

The importance of the Chinese Eastern railway in the struggle over China is evident from a reference to the map. This line was originally planned as a division of the Trans-Siberian system. In 1896 a concession for its construction was secured from the Chinese government by the Russo-Chinese bank, which then represented the interests of Russian and French finance capital in the Orient. The first plans for the Trans-Siberian railway provided that it should pass thru Russian territory only. A section of nearly 500 miles had been constructed from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk thru the valley of the Ussuri river, which is the eastern boundary of Manchuria. It was discovered then that the completion of the line to Chita, the terminus of the Trans-Siberian road at that time, would entail enormous expense and most difficult engineering because of the wild mountainous character of part of the route and the stretches of marsh land in other portions. This section of Siberia, moreover, was sparsely populated, with little prospect of its ever being thickly settled. So having secured the concession for a line direct to Vladivostok thru the Chinese province of Manchuria, work was rushed on this project instead. It was completed in 1902 as the Chinese eastern railway. It runs for 222 miles thru Siberian territory and for 1080 miles, thru Chinese.

Between the years 1908 and 1916 the Ussuri railway from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk was extended, roughly paralleling the Amur and Shilka rivers, and joining the Trans-Siberian line at Chita. A glance at the map will show the superiority of the Chinese Eastern railway for all traffic bound for Vladivostok, the great Russian seaport on the Pacific. Less than one-half as long as its rival to the north, it affords an immense saving both in time and expense. It traverses, besides, a country of infinitely greater natural resources with a fast-growing population.

If the reader will again look at the map he will see that a railroad runs from Harbin, a junction point on the main line of the Chinese Eastern, southwest thru Mukden to Port Arthur. This was originally a branch of the Chinese Eastern but, as a result of Russia's defeat in 1905, Japan was given a lease of that part of this line which runs from Changchun to Port Arthur. The Japanese renamed their portion, which then totaled 514 miles, "The South Man-

churian Railway." The section north from Changchun to Harbin remained part of Chinese Eastern railway system.

Certain facts must be kept in mind in considering the role which railways, such as the Chinese Eastern, play in undeveloped countries like China. Domination of railroads in these lands carries with it control of the economic development of the country traversed. This includes the exploitation of mineral wealth, the erection and maintenance of factories, and the extension of commerce. It necessarily establishes a semi-political regime over the inhabitants by the concessionaires, thus setting up a "state within a state." It was this kind of "penetration" which marked in particular the relationships of the foreign powers to China during the first decade of this century. A natural consequence then of the transfer to Japan in 1905 of Russia's concessions in Manchuria, including the control of the railway (South Manchurian), has been to make the Japanese the real masters of that province. Japan has the right of policing the railway. It has been easy for the imperialist government of that country to use this privilege as a cloak for the permanent stationing of thousands of regular soldiers at the strategic points along the line. This constitutes a formidable army of occupation, the sovereignty of China is still nominally recognized.

Manchuria has thus come to be virtually a province of Japan. In fact, the Japanese have gone so far as to incorporate the South Manchurian railway into the Korean railway system, putting the line under direct Japanese government control, for Korea is now an integral part of the Japanese empire. Chang Tso Lin, the Chinese military governor, is, as we have stated before, a tool of Japan, and for that reason and because of his extreme cruelty to the workers and the nationalist adherents, is bitterly hated by the masses of the Chinese.

It thus happens that a number of the imperialist powers have "claims" effecting the Chinese Eastern railway or have concessions in that part of China adjacent to the country it traverses. For these reasons the treaty between China and Soviet Russia negotiated by Karakhan in 1924, which specifically excluded all other nations from any voice in the administration of the railway, met with the bitter opposition of the European powers, Japan, and the United States.

France objected on the ground that because her financiers owned a majority of the shares of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the successor of the Russo-Chinese Bank, which had originally secured the concession, they should dictate the policy of the railway. The shares on which the French claim was based had been stolen, however, by the former chief of a department of the Russian State Bank and handed over by the latter to the administration of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Paris. During the period when Soviet Russia was carrying on the struggle against foreign intervention, this bank as the owner of the railroad concluded in 1920 an agreement with China by the terms of which it appointed five members of the administrative staff and the bank jointly with the Chinese government managed the line.

M. Mikhaylov, writing in the International Press Correspondence (Oct. 16, 1924) thus characterized the period from 1920 to 1924 when the railroad was under this French control:

"The whole activity of the Russo-Asiatic Bank with regard to the railway was carried on in opposition to the interests of the Soviet Union and China. In 1922 the administration of the Chinese-Eastern railway concluded an agreement with the (Japanese) South Manchurian railway, according to which all goods traffic was to be sent via Dairen and not via Vladivostok, although the Vladivostok route is considerably shorter (180 kilometers) than the Dairen route. The hostility of the administration of the eastern Chinese Eastern rail-

way towards the Soviet Union found expression in the fact that the administration took into its service white-guardists such as General Gondatti, the former czarist governor of the Amur district; Mikhaylov, the former finance minister to Kolchak; General Aphanasyev etc., while it supported the white guard press and incited Chinese authorities against the citizens and institutions of the Soviet Union. But at the same time the activity of the old administration of the railway was directed against the interests of China. General Gondatti, who was the head of the land department of the railway, conceded, under very easy terms, to Japanese concessionaries plots of land situated at various strategical points of northern China."

In 1924 this administration prepared an agreement with the Kokusy Unso, a Japanese transportation company. If this agreement had been carried out it would have handed all the transportation facilities in Manchuria over to Japan, and linked them up as integral parts of the great steamship lines of that country. Combined with the fact that Japan in recent years has made enormous investments in Manchuria it is evident that the proposed arrangement would have made the Japanese the complete masters of northern China.

"Simultaneously with these negotiations," says Mikhaylov, "a large delegation of representatives from the Japanese state railways, from the ministry of transport and the war office, in the course of two weeks made a tour of the whole line, making itself acquainted with the workshops, rolling stock and the work of the administration etc."

Thus were the French and Japanese imperialists working together to defraud the Chinese of their rights in the railroad and to alienate from China its northern provinces.

The Washington Conference in 1922 had, against China's protests, held her responsible to the foreign bondholders, stockholders, and creditors of the railway in the event of defaults. This resolution was passed by the representatives of the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal, none of which had any real rights in the line. The United States and Japan had each advanced the Chinese Eastern railway \$5,000,000 during the time their drive to overthrow the Soviets in Siberia. In addition, the Japanese-controlled South Manchurian railway (formerly a part of the Chinese Eastern railway) claims a debt of several millions. In 1924 the American military attaché at Pekin, accompanied by officers of the United States general staff, inspected the Chinese Eastern railway which, it will be recalled, had been placed in 1919, during the Siberian intervention under the administrative direction of the international technical commission headed by the American engineer, John W. Stevens. It is no wonder that under these circumstances the imperialist powers put every possible obstacle in the way of carrying out the provisions of the Chinese treaty with the Soviet Union. The subsequent success of Comrade Karakhan in negotiating an additional treaty covering the same

points with Chang Tso Lin, whose position as director of Manchuria made him practically independent of the central government, and thru whose territory most of the road passed, was one of the most notable achievements of Soviet diplomacy, gained as it was in the face of the most unscrupulous opposition, from the other powers.

The Russo-Chinese treaty provided not only for the exclusion of the representatives of other nations from a voice in the management of the railroad but also made specific arrangements for its executive staff. These were included in a supplemental agreement which provided that until China should exercise its right to buy back the line with its own money, a stipulation designed to guard against the road's passing under the control of a hostile country thru its becoming security for a loan to China, the operation of the railroad was to be vested in an executive department composed of three Russians and two Chinese, appointed by their respective governments. This committee has charge of the maintenance of peace and order in the territory traversed; in other words, it has control of the policing of the line. An operating department comprising a Russian director, with a Chinese and a Russian assistant, superintends the operation of the line.

As a matter of fact, the new provisions for the management of the road practically confirmed the existing status with the significant exception that the Soviet government's appointees were to replace those Russians who had been originally put in charge by the Russo-Asiatic bank, Ostromov, Gondatti, and Mikhaylov, leading members of the former administration, were at once removed, together with more than 500 other reactionary refugees who had been placed on the railroad's payroll. These three men, Ostromov, Gondatti, and Mikhaylov, were also arrested for mismanagement and their many crimes against the workers. Clauses in the treaty, together with this deciding voice given the Soviet government in the administration of the railway, deprived the extensive "white" Russian bands, composed of refugee aristocrats and bourgeois who had fled from Russia after the Bolshevik revolution, of a base of operations and thus led to the breakup and dispersal of these gangs of cutthroats and murderers.

The conflict for control of the Chinese Eastern railway is by no means over. Soviet Russia, by her prompt and decisive action, has won it, however, only for three reasons: The first, because the red army is ready for action and Chang Tso Lin and his allies know it; the second, because the imperialist powers, and particularly Japan, are not yet ready and thoroughly enough united to risk a conflict of such proportions; and the third, because of the danger of a vast Chinese uprising in support of the Soviet Union and with the object of freeing China completely from its foreign shackles. There is perhaps a fourth reason—the danger of precipitating another world-war under conditions unfavorable to the capitalist nations.

Can a "working stiff" write?

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The Use Value of God

Second Part: Continued from last Saturday.

By Harry Gannes.

Catholic Church Wants Smooth Methods.

THE catholic church, with its less firmly rooted rivals, has been obliged to turn its attention a little away from theology, in the direction of sociology. Conditions of the working class have forced the church, which exploits millions of workers the world over, to introduce a reformistic labor program. This kind, gentle mother of many oppressed children knows she cannot subdue those children without giving them some sort of soothing syrup.

The rulers of this powerful institution, remembering that the heyday of the church was in the middle ages, constantly plead for a return to the guild system of that time. Their labor program today is laid down by Leo XIII, which boosts this method of class collaboration. But nothing dangerous! Oh, no!

"Our first and most fundamental principle," says the holy father, "when we undertake to alleviate the condition of the masses must be the inviolability of private property."

Strikes, of course, tamper with this sacred institution, private property. So:

"If by a strike, or other combination of workmen, there should be imminent danger of disturbance to the public peace . . . there can be no question that, within certain limits, it would be right to call in the help and authority of the law."

Nor is this the only way in which the modern St. Peter would protect the capitalist from the workers:

"Religion teaches the working man . . . never to injure capital, nor to outrage the person of an employer; never to employ violence in representing his own cause, nor to have nothing to do with men of evil principles who work upon the people with artful promises . . ."

These "men of evil principles" are those who tell the workers to help themselves, and not to wait for the generous capitalist and their ally god to help them.

Now, where, in all this, is the soothing syrup mother church promises her children? So far it looks like a pretty bitter dose—a stiff physic.

But listen:

There are several ways (to say nothing to church regularly) by which a worker can be made healthy, wealthy and wise. The church urges cooperation with the bosses. She endorses company unions, and all organizations which have a tendency to smother the class struggle. She preaches economy, thrift, and tells the workers "to be content with frugal living." She supports mild reforms, as "living wage" cries. But on one point she is emphatic.

"Whatever may be the industrial and social remedies which will approve themselves to the American people, there is no one that, we feel confident, they will never adopt. That is the method of revolution. For there is neither justification nor excuse. Through the ordinary and orderly processes all social wrongs can be righted."

For Kash and Krine—the Ku Klux Klan.

THE most modern dress of the church militant is the sheet and pillow case of the ku klux klan. These are the "four hundred" of religion; native, white, protestant and gentle, and as is proper to the elite—especially hostile to labor.

The ku klux klan sprang up in the south after the civil war, to terrify the Negroes into submission, and warn them against taking advantage of their newly gained freedom. It has recently revived as a fascist organization.

A small group of men make a comfortable profit from the sale of uniforms and other organizational claptrap. The senate investigation of the

klan (May 16, 1924) disclosed their pay roll to be four million a year.

This organization of native American Christians has distinguished itself by lynching, tar-and-feathering, and many pleasant little variations of the innocent game of murder.

By terrorizing progressive unionists, by lynching striking workers, by constant howls for "co-operation between employer and employee" and a thousand other of the favorite slogans of reaction, the K. K. K. has declared itself again and again the enemy of the proletariat. It attacks not only Soviet Russia, Communism and all forms of radicalism or liberalism, but every activity of organized labor.

More than once the K. K. K. has issued proclamations accusing strikers of "interfering with the laws of god," meaning the laws of capitalism. It fights the strikers by propaganda, threats, mob outrages and murder. And it always carries on these activities in the name of "hundred per cent Americanism, and hundred percent Christianity."

Protestant Preachers Find New Meal Tickets in K. K. K.

DOES the protestant church, upholder of law, order and the right to exploit, oppose the violent and bloody deeds of the klan? Most of the organizers and speakers are ministers. There are 32,000 protestant ministers in the organization (catholic priests, Jewish rabbis, foreign born sky pilots and black shepherds are not invited to join this exclusive group). These figures we have on the unquestionable authority of a minister, the Reverend Oscar Haywood of South Carolina, in a speech made on the 21st of October, 1923.

These American fascists boast not only holy, but millionaire organizers. David C. Stephenson, a millionaire coal company promoter of Evansville and Indianapolis, took over the organization of the Indiana territory in 1923. He asserts that he increased the membership of the Indiana klan to 380,000, and the Ohio klan to 225,000 members.

Jealous of the part the catholic church has played in promoting ignorance and misery, in defending capitalism from a class conscious proletariat, the K. K. K. has become the protestants' champion in the fight. But where the catholics preach internationalism, under the absolute domination of the pope, the K. K. K. preaches nationalism; and the only alliance possible between the two chief forces of religious reaction is a bitter war on Communism.

Religion Always Enemy's Dope for Workers.

SO religion with its million forms, whether it wears the flowing robes of the papacy, of the ghost clothes of the ku klux klan, is at heart the same. Sometimes it masquerades as liberal, as the Y. W. C. A.; sometimes it proclaims itself reactionary, "fundamentalist," as do the hardshells of the christian creeds. Whatever its costume for the minute, however styles may change outward appearances, it is the legitimate descendant of the spook with which priesthood first frightened the lowly of the savage tribe. Formerly it was the weapon of feudalism. Now it is the tool of capitalism. It is always wielded by the ruling class of the age and country in which it finds itself.

Markets may fluctuate and business face bankruptcy, but there is no change for the capitalists in the use-value of god.

THE END.



A satirical drawing by Abe Stolar.

The Boy's Arm and the Lady's Pearl

By Bertha Shain.

I.

IT happened at eleven o'clock at night in one of the largest printing houses of New York where more than six hundred people are employed and exploited. Most of the skilled workers in that establishment are members of different trade union organizations, such as the Printers', Cutters', Mailers', and Bindery unions. The unskilled are not organized at all, and therefore, are most exploited. Their average wage is sixteen dollars per week. Their work is hard. It consists of pulling trucks filled with magazines or sheets, cleaning the machines, carrying heavy loads of sheets to the gathering machines for the girls to fill in. Some are married men with children. The shop is operated by two shifts; day and night workers. (During the school year, not in the summer.) I shall not cite all the conditions of the factory with its workers, but I shall relate a little story that occurred not long ago.

II.

IT was night. The sky was dotted with bright, gleaming stars. The factory district collapsed into a sea of silence and shadow. The streets grew more and more empty. The rush and bustle of work was over.

Prominent, almost silhouette-like stood the huge, enormous structure that housed the printing plant. Thru all of its window panes electric bulbs dazzled the eye. The whirling of the wheels of the printing presses penetrated the biting air outside. It broke the silence of the street and disturbed the peaceful beauty of the night.

On one of the floors of the building, in the press room, a bright young boy about fifteen years of age was employed in the night shift. The men liked him for his joyous spirits and for his alertness. The boy was eager to learn a trade. At present he only earned \$16 a week, with which he had to support his mother and four little ones besides.

One night, just a week before Christmas, the boy approached one of the pressmen, asking him to let him try to operate feeding machine. His request was granted. Several minutes later a crash of the machine and a deafening, piercing cry of the youth was heard. All the men ran over to see what occurred. The boy's arm was caught in the machine. The excitement was overwhelming. The sight of the tragedy caused some to faint. Yet the boy's nerves were stunned; he did not even weep. His face expressed great suffering, he stood there with drooping head, biting his lips, his face turned wan, lifeless and livid. He was fearfully crushed at heart. All his dreams and hopes were blighted.

ed. The only words he uttered were: "Don't tell mother."

An ambulance, a doctor. A squad arrived for the purpose of wrecking the machine if necessary. They could not extricate his arm. The managers consulted with the doctor whether it paid to wreck the machine as it would entail a great property loss. The doctor advised not to, as his arm would be lost anyhow, and why not do the job right now?

Meanwhile, the poor boy was struggling heroically in pain and agony for a half hour, until finally they separated him from his right arm up to the elbow, and then he was removed to a hospital.

The following day the news of this event spread like wildfire all over the shop. Some said the boy would die, as he had lost too much blood. However, he survived. When the lad's mother came to visit him in the hospital, he concealed his injured arm under the cover. He felt guilty. With childish, beseeching eyes he looked into her face, but the poor woman knew of this misfortune. Crushed, in great despair, when leaving her son, she said: "That was my Christmas gift."

Several days later a substantial collection was made in the shop for the boy. Each one, practically gave a dollar. Since then we never heard anything more about the unfortunate youth. The incident is almost forgotten. The work goes on as ever before, with more exploitation, if possible.

III.

THE employer's home is rich and gorgeous, resembling a beautiful castle described in fairy tales. His wife is young and pretty. She never visited her husband's factory, she cannot tolerate the offensive odor of fresh print, it makes her dizzy. Besides, she does not like to see dirty people and unpleasant faces, ugly things are not for her. She enjoys wealth, beauty and idleness. Last summer they both spent their vacation in Europe.

Christmas Eve. The employer was in good spirits, full of joy and expectation. Her salon was sumptuously decked out. An enormous Christmas tree with countless colored lights, costumed like a queen, was standing in the middle of the room. They expected guests to their party. "Distinguished" people were invited.

When her husband entered the room early in the evening, she greeted him with a broad smile. He pulled out from his pocket a small box; it contained a string of pearls for his wife. She was so overwhelmed with delight, that she gave a little scream. What beautiful jewels! Their tints sparkled in an ever-changeable iridescence. Both stood in the middle of the room, near the tree, admiring the pearls. These seemed like living creatures. They reflected many countenances, but not those countenances bearing the sweat and blood of ceaseless toll.

To A Fat Bourgeois

By Henry George Weiss.

O YOU are hog-fat and your clothing is fine,
So stoke down your fodder and lap up your wine,
Let the paunch of your plenty protrude from your vest,
And the jowls of contentment fold down on your breast,
For we lean and hungry are supple and strong,
With thin lips that murmur, Not long now, now, not long.

While you have been eating the best in the land
Bedewed with our sweat and produced by our hand,
In the snow and the rain, in the heat and the cold,
Now tempered by hardships we patiently wait
Our hate has grown bitter, our hearts have grown bold,
Like lean wolves in winter, outside of your gate.

Eat, drink, and be merry, wax sluggish and proud,
For thus shall you totter, your shoulders be bowed;
When the walls of your mansion fall in on your head
The poor shall be sheltered, the hungry be fed,
And you and your class will go down in the sea
Of surging red flags in the land of the free!

They Want to Jail the Coal Diggers

By Alex Reid,

Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee of the United Mine Workers of America.

THE workers of America will do well to turn their eyes towards Benton, Ill. at this time. Thirteen militant miners are placed on trial charged with conspiracy, and attempt to kill D. B. Cobb, sub-district vice-president of West Frankfort, Ill.

World Labor Protests.

From the labor movement, not only in America but also across the Atlantic and in far off Australia, come resolutions denouncing the dastardly frame-up against the miners. These resolutions show the workers are aroused against the disgraceful frame-up, and the workers stand amazed at the action of the fake labor leaders aiding in the prosecution.

The victims of the frame-up are all miners, formerly employed by the Zoller Coal company in Zeigler, Ill. These miners have been imposed upon for years, and the climax came when the coal company arbitrarily discharged the miners' assistant check-weighman, thereby denying the miners proper weighing service.

Destroy Working Conditions.

The discharge of the assistant check-weighman was the last act of a long series of wanton violations of the contract with the union. The miners have had their working conditions destroyed, one at a time, until they find themselves robbed of the results of many years' of bitter struggle on the industrial battlefield.

All thru the summer of 1925, and the winter preceding that, the miners have had to guard their homes, their wives and families, from attempted outrages hatched by the coal operators, who were ably supported by the ku klux klan and the fake labor leaders.

Aids Coal Company.

It was a usual sight last summer to see these miners sitting in groups ready to protect their homes against the thugs who had threatened to shoot up their homes, because the coal diggers refused to submit meekly to the coal company outrages.

Fox, the sub-district president had been appealed to, many times, from the decision of the coal operators, and this individual sustained the decision of the coal owners in mostly every case.

Lewis Compelled to Check His Farrington Allies.

This is the same Fox that holds his office by the theft of the last ballot in that sub-district. This is the same Fox who has done his damndest to remove all local union officials from their office; this is the same Fox who, with the aid of Frank Farrington, did finally succeed in removing from the local unions most of the officers who refused to bow their knee to the Farrington machine, and these are the same Farrington and Fox whom even John L. Lewis was finally compelled to stop in their process of destroying the miners' union in Zeigler, Lewis having been forced to order a new election in Zeigler after Farrington and Fox had firmly planted their tools in these offices in violation of the constitutional law of the miners.

Militants Were Re-elected.

This re-election was held. It was presided over by the representatives of the International Union because John L. Lewis knew that the miners would have no confidence in an election held under the Farrington-Fox machine, the feeling being so bitter against it. Lewis, of course, was trying to curry favor with the outraged miners, but the order that this election be held under the international auspices resulted in the re-election of the former militant group of miners who had been illegally removed.

Expels Militants.

The defeat embittered the Farrington-Fox-Cobb machine so much that

they set out to destroy all the influence of the progressive miners. They expelled miners right and left, upheld the decisions of the operators against the miners, and created a reign of terror in the Zeigler local of the union.

The feeling became so intense against the Fox machine not only in Zeigler, but throughout the sub-district, that the Fox, and the Cobb, saw they were being repudiated to such an extent that re-election was out of the question for them.

The Fox Gang Attends Local.

Many meetings of the miners had been held to discuss the outrages, and the miners at each meeting had unanimously registered themselves against the betrayals. Finally Fox agreed to attend a meeting of the miners to explain his actions in sustaining the decisions of the coal company. Fox came to this meeting with dozens of carloads of men who were reported to be heavily armed, and prepared to bully thru their program in any way necessary.

Brutal Murder of Coal Digger.

After the miners had heckled Fox and had shown his excuses and explanations to be untrue, Fox, in desperation provoked a "rough-house." One of his thug supporters, a Kentucky Coal company scab, drew his gun and shot a militant miner, a member of the Workers (Communist) Party, who was taken to the hospital in Herrin where he died a few days afterwards. This thug has never been tried, and today is at liberty with no charges against him. The lights in the hall were shot out, and chairs were broken over the heads of many of the audience. In the mêlée, the Fox got his cranium cracked and spent a few days in the hospital.

Provoked Trouble.

All eye-witnesses state that the Fox gang provoked trouble from the moment they entered the hall, and in their desperation was prepared to go to any length to gain their ends.

Immediately after the murderous shooting in the union hall, Fox, with the support of the coal company and the ku klux klan, had the state authorities bring the charges of conspiracy and attempt to murder against the militant miners who had been present at that meeting.

Never since the frame-up against Tom Mooney has the world of labor stood aghast at such a disgraceful spectacle as the one now to be seen in the courts at Benton, Ill.

Militant Labor Shocked.

It is well for the laboring class to stop and ask, what is the significance of this trial. To what extent will the verdict affect the laboring masses. If the frame-up should succeed in railroading these men to jail it will set back the militant movement for many years, and in many places will practically destroy all organized labor in the United Mine Workers' Union for a long time to come. Not only will it have this effect in the U. M. W. of A., but all organized labor will be subjected to similar processes.

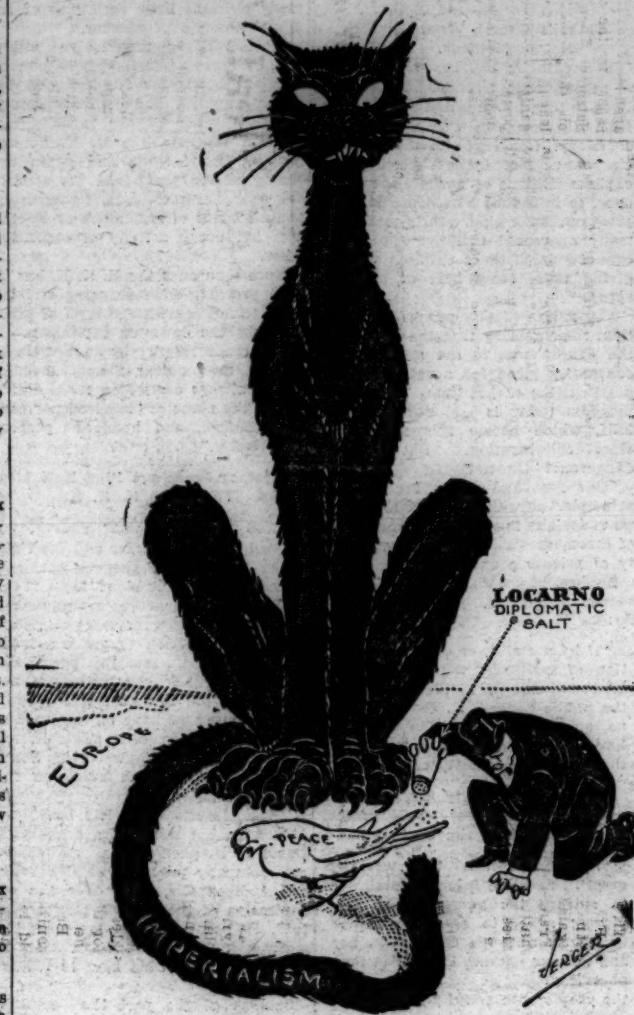
World Labor Rallies to Aid.

This fight is the fight of all organized labor in America. All organized labor must rally to the support of the Zeigler victims of the frame-up. From many trade unions come the report that they have passed resolutions and donated as much money as they can to aid the miners in their noble fight against this crime. From Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada, Australia, and in fact from all over the world the workers are denouncing the outrage. Rally to the miners' defense, and send resolutions to Frank Farrington protesting against his aid to the prosecutors of the miners!

The Workers' Defense.

The International Labor Defense is defending the miners, four of the best lawyers in the state have been engaged to fight the case for the victims. Rally to their support! Smash the frame-up!

And the Cat Sniffs the Bird



Mr. Capitalist has a Cat and a Bird. He likes the Bird—under some circumstances and at some critical times. But he LOVES the Cat and cannot live without her. Unfortunately for Mr. Capitalist, Cats eat Birds—inevitably and always—and the nature of cats cannot be changed. Mr. Capitalist would like to keep the Bird now for a while—but the Cat will and must eat the Bird. Only when the Cat and Mr. Capitalist are dead, can the Bird of Peace live.

Former Political Exiles Meet in Moscow

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

THE second federal conference of "Association of Former Political Exiles" has just ended with a big meeting at which speeches were delivered in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Dekabrist Uprising and of the 20th anniversary of the 1905 revolt, the speakers including F. Kon, Vera Figner and Leon Trotsky. The former war commissar especially received an unprecedented ovation and delivered a classic speech.

The society now consists of 1129 who have undergone penal servitude, 129 who were exiled, 485 who were banished, 129 sentenced to death, and 83 who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life. Totaling up their various punishments it was found that they had to their credit 10,086 years of imprisonment, 1,041 years of exile, 1,244 years in emigration, while one had been 29 years in solitary confinement, others 22, 19 and 15 years, and some had spent as much as 15 years in chains.

Considerable interest in the revolutionary past is being stimulated by excellent exhibits in the revolutionary museums in Moscow and Leningrad. The various revolutionary periods are

separated and consist of paintings, original drawings, cartoons, and various documents of the periods in question. More and more material is being unearthed even concerning the Dekabrist revolt of a hundred years back, often coming from simple Siberian peasants among whom the exiles spent many weary years. "The Menagerie" the famous torture cell at Schluesselberg is reproduced, as is the cell in which Vera Figner spent many years. Originals and replicas of the most noted underground printing presses, diagrams of the methods of their concealment, original copies of some of the most important editions, all these contribute greatly to the interest and value of the exhibits. Constant streams of workers, school children, peasant delegations and soldiers stream thru the museums under capable guides to make acquaintance with their illustrious revolutionary past.

The story is also being told in innumerable forms in films and stage plays, and all the thousands of Russian bookstores feature an unlimited library of books and pamphlets, while clubrooms, factories, and store windows put forth no end of inspiring picture of the revolutionary days. Even the new commemorative postage stamps serve the memory of the great past struggles for the emancipation of the workers.